

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

A 1

UN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS DISCUSSES 'SOVIET AGGRESSION'

Islamic Countries' Resolution

OW120306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Geneva, February 11 (XINHUA)--The Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan was condemned by Pakistan and 13 other Islamic countries at the 36th session of the U.N. Commission of Human Rights here today.

In a draft resolution presented to the session, Pakistan and other 13 co-sponsors demanded an immediate withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The draft resolution "condemns the Soviet military aggression against the Afghan people, denounces and deplores it as a flagrant violation of international laws, covenants, and norms, primarily the Charter of the United Nations, and calls upon all peoples and governments throughout the world to persist in condemning this aggression and denouncing it as an aggression against human rights and a violation of the freedoms of peoples." It "demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet troops stationed on Afghan territories" and "reiterates that Soviet troops should refrain from acts of oppression and tyranny against the Afghan people until the complete withdrawal of Soviet forces." The draft resolution calls for support to and solidarity with the Afghan people in their just struggle to safeguard their national independence and territorial integrity and to recover their right to determine their destiny. It declares its complete solidarity with Afghanistan's neighbouring countries against any threat to their security and calls for resolute support to their efforts to safeguard their sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity.

Addressing a plenary meeting of the U.N. commission this afternoon, the delegate of Pakistan, Agha Hilaly, severely condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union imposed an illegal regime upon the people of Afghanistan by massive military force, he noted. With the presence of 100,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan, "Pakistan and other regional states cannot but ask whether Soviet arms will not sooner or later reach further out from Afghanistan instead of returning to their own country." He said, "The tragedy of Afghanistan portrays the deep anguish of human suffering. The hundreds and thousands of Afghan refugees, comprising mainly women, children and the elderly, are in themselves, vivid testimony of vast human suffering. These refugees who continue to flow across our border daily bring heartrending tales of terror and cruelty." This Commission on Human Rights, he said, "cannot remain mute in the face of such massive violation of fundamental human rights."

PRC Representative's Comments

OW132136 Beijing XINHUA in English 2119 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Geneva, February 13 (XINHUA)--The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has laid bare the hypocrisy of the Soviet Union in clamouring "detente" and "respect for the basic human rights", said Chinese representative Yu Peiwen at a meeting of the United Nations Human Rights Commission here this morning. He pointed out that reality has made people see through the aggressiveness and adventurism of Moscow's global strategy.

He said, the Soviet invasion and armed occupation of Afghanistan has trampled underfoot the country's state sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity and gravely done harm to the Afghan people's lives, freedom, personal security and national dignity. A huge number of Afghans who resisted the occupation troops were slaughtered, those who refused to cooperate with the Russian invaders were purged, religious leaders were killed and large scale executions of Afghan Army officers took place, he noted. In addition, he added, 500,000 Afghans, men and women, old and young, were reduced to refugees. This is another tragedy on earth made by the Kremlin following Vietnam's large scale expulsion of Indochinese refugees in the past year and it has caused great difficulties for and imposed heavy burdens on the neighbours of Afghanistan, he said.

Only by adopting concrete measures and closing the ranks can the people in the world effectively safeguard the security of their countries and defend world peace, he said.

Yu Peiwen urged the U.N. Human Rights Commission to take steps to implement the U.N. resolution demanding an end to the Soviet aggression and a complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. "We fully support the draft resolution tabled by Pakistan and other countries to strongly denounce the Soviet invasion and demand an unconditional and immediate pull-out of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and an end to repressing and persecuting the Afghan people. We'll make efforts to carry it out," Yu Peiwen said.

U.S. TO SEND FORCES TO NORWAY IN EMERGENCY

OW121604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Stockholm, February 12 (XINHUA)--The talks between the U.S. and Norway on reinforcements to Norway in a crisis period have entered the final stage, according to Norwegian and Swedish newspaper reports.

The Norwegian paper AFTENPOSTEN disclosed that the U.S. had appointed at least one Marine Corps brigade of 10,000 men to reinforce Norway in an emergency and that heavy equipment such as tanks, cannon, vehicles and helicopters for the brigade should be stored in advance in Norway or an area of NATO's northern flank. The paper said that this decision was made after the discussions between the U.S. Defense Department and the Norwegian authorities.

The Swedish paper SVENSKA DAGBLADET reported that U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown said recently that it is necessary to strengthen Europe's northern flank in the present situation. The paper considered that the present international crisis speeded up the process of the American-Norwegian talks.

PRC AMBASSADOR TO U.S. ATTENDS OLYMPIC CEREMONY

OW132224 Beijing XINHUA in English 2214 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Lake Placid, February 13 (XINHUA)--The opening ceremony for the 13th Olympic Winter Games was grandly held in a 25,000-seat stadium here this afternoon. The ceremony began with the parade of some 1,400 athletes from 37 countries or regions. When the Chinese athletes marched in with a five-star Red Flag carried in front, they were warmly greeted by the spectators.

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A 3

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GENERAL

Vice President of the United States Mondale, President of the International Olympic Committee Lord Killanin and President of the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee Bernard Fell were present and addressed the ceremony.

The mayor of Innsbruck, the site of the last Olympic winter games, presented the Olympic flag to the president of the IOC, who, in turn, presented it to the mayor of Lake Placid where it would stay for the next four years. The ceremony went on with the entry of the torchbearer carrying the sacred Olympic flame. The stadium and its surroundings were festively decorated, Olympic flags fluttering in the breeze, a plane humming abovehead, colourful balloons floating in the sky, fireworks bursting in the air, sounds of trumpets and drums reverberating faraway.

Present on this occasion were a number of distinguished guests, among them, Chai Zemin, Chinese ambassador to the United States.

PRC, U.S. CORPORATIONS TO ISSUE OLYMPIC COINS

OW121718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 12 (XINHUA)--An agreement on the minting and marketing of Olympic coins was signed here this evening by the China Mint Company and the International Coins and Currency, Inc. of Vermont in the United States of America.

The China Mint Company will have exclusive minting rights of gold, silver and copper-zinc coins in commemoration of the 13th Winter Olympic Games starting tomorrow at Lake Placid, and of gold, silver and copper-zinc coins for the Chinese Olympic Committee. The U.S. corporation will have exclusive worldwide rights of marketing and distributing the coins.

Coins for the winter Olympic games will be issued in four designs: figure skating, speed skating and two skiing designs. The Chinese Olympic Committee coins will also be issued in four designs showing the traditional Chinese sports of archery, football playing, horse racing and wrestling.

The agreement was signed by Guo Mingxian, deputy general manager of the China Mint Company, and Dr. Steven F. Hochschild, president of the International Coins and Currency, Inc. and head of the visiting seven-member delegation from the ICC.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B 1

U.S. TO SEND AMPHIBIOUS FORCE TO ARABIAN SEA

OW131540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA)--U.S. administration officials announced yesterday the dispatch of a force of 1,800 Marines together with helicopters, tanks, anti-tank weapons, howitzers and amphibious assault weapons to the Arabian Sea, according to a report from Washington. The force arrived at the Subic Bay in the Philippines yesterday and is expected to conduct exercises off the Philippines for two weeks before heading for the gulf area. According to the U.S. officials, the force will stay in the gulf area with the task force of 20 naval vessels already there for an indefinite period.

U.S. ALLOWED TO USE OMANI, KENYAN, SOMALI BASES

OW131542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA)--Oman, Kenya and Somalia have tentatively allowed the American air and naval forces to use their military facilities, according to an AP report from Washington quoting U.S. official sources. The U.S. officials, who asked not to be identified, said that under the agreements, the United States will be allowed to store fuels and military equipment in the three countries for emergency military use. In return, the United States agreed to increase military aid to these countries.

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown told reporters on February 11 that the U.S. had been negotiating with these countries "to provide access to their facilities in times of crisis." He said, "I am reasonably optimistic that we will be able to make arrangements for access."

The agreements were worked out as part of a long-range American plan to bolster the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf-Indian Ocean region. Of these countries, Oman is regarded as the most important in view of its strategic location at the narrow entrance to the Persian Gulf, through which passes more than 60 per cent of the Western world's oil imports.

STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN ON ISRAELI WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS

OW131704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA)--U.S. State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter said yesterday that the Israeli decision to permit Jewish Israelis to settle in Khalil, a city on the West Bank of the Jordan River, constituted a violation of the Camp David accords and "a serious step backward" in the peace process. He said that "the implications of the decision are serious and far-reaching", and the U.S. Government is seriously concerned about them. The decision, he said, raises "grave questions" about Israel's commitment to the Palestinians' full autonomy on the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Strip.

XINHUA REPORTS JAPAN'S DIET DISCUSSION OF 'SOVIET THREAT'

OWO51540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 5 Feb 80 OW

[By XINHUA correspondent: "Japan's Lower House Discusses Soviet Threat"]

[Text] Tokyo, February 5 (XINHUA)--The current session of the House of Representatives of Japan focuses on the two issues, Moscow's threat and the range of the application of the Japan-U.S. security treaty. The highlights reflect Japan's serious concern over its defence following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Answering a question during a heated debate on defence issues at the house session on January 31, Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira said that the Soviet military buildup on Japan's northern territories is an objective fact and "it cannot be denied that it is a potential threat to Japan's security".

On February 4, Keigo Ouchi, Dietman of the Democratic Socialist Party asked the Budget Committee, "What does potential threat mean? Does it mean that the Soviet Union has created conditions for launching possible attacks on Japan at will?" Mr. Ohira replied, "This explanation is not wrong." SANKFUT SHIMBUN pointed out that the prime minister's answer has moved a step forward for it implies the content of the "potential threat". Director General of the Defence Agency Kichizo Hosoda also told the press that the Soviet's reinforcement of military strength and its world strategy have constituted a serious threat to Japan. He said afterwards at the Diet that the (Soviet) potential threat was serious.

The deployment of the U.S. "rapid development forces" in the U.S. military bases in Japan was also discussed. At the Budget Committee on February 1, Foreign Minister Saburo Okita said, "transferring" U.S. troops from Japan to other parts of the world, including the Middle East and Indian Ocean, did not violate the Japan-U.S. security treaty. Prime Minister Ohira said, "The U.S. demand will be met according to the security treaty if there is no problem." The question of blockading Tsushima, Soya and Tsugaru straits by Japanese and U.S. naval forces in case of emergency was also discussed.

After the Soviet intervention of Afghanistan, it is very natural for the Japanese Diet to discuss the Soviet threat and Japan's defence. But Radio Moscow reacted strongly. On February 2, it made a counterattack, saying that Japan's statement would make "the Soviet Union lay more stress on its defence in the Far East". According to Radio Moscow, it is not the increased Soviet military buildup that threatens Japan's security, but Japan's military buildup that makes the Soviet Union lay more stress on its defence in the Far East. However, Hisahiko Okazaki, counsellor at the Defense Agency, said Monday that by 1974, the Soviet Union had stationed 30 divisions in the Far East. Then it sent five more divisions to areas near Japan particularly in Kunashiri, Etorofu and Shikotan islands. He added that he believes the Soviets have deployed 10 new supersonic Backfire bombers and the same number of medium-range SS-20s missiles in the Far East. Okazaki's remarks effectively rejected Radio Moscow's allegation.

Ohira Comments

OW311909 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 31 (XINHUA)--"Even from the Soviet military deployment on the Japanese northern territories, we can see that the recent Soviet military buildup is a fact, which cannot but be considered as a potential threat from Japan's defensive point of view," said Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira at the session of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives this afternoon.

This was the first time that the Japanese prime minister referred to Soviet military strength as a potential threat, pointed out the Japanese KYODO NEWS AGENCY.

Answering a question from a Dietman of the Liberal Democratic Party about the deployment of the Japanese Self-Defence Force in Hokkaido following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Toru Hara, director of the Defence Bureau of the Japanese Defence Agency, said at the same session, "The question does not lie in the northern territories, but in how to look at the Soviet military strength in Asia as a whole. Japan should take advantage of this (Afghan) question to redouble its defence efforts on the basis of national understanding."

JAPAN BACKS FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING ON AFGHAN CRISIS

OW071529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, February 7 (XINHUA)--The Japanese Government will respond positively to Washington's proposal for a foreign ministers' meeting of seven powers to discuss sanctions against the Soviet Union, said an official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry here yesterday, according to a KYODO report.

The White House's proposal was put unofficially to the Japanese Government yesterday. The seven powers listed in the proposal are the United States, the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan. The meeting is expected to be held later this month.

The Carter administration, it was said, hopes that the proposed meeting would be able to iron out the delicate differences about sanctions against the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan and the meeting itself would exert some sort of pressure on Moscow. MAINICHI SHIMBUN said that the convening of the meeting would probably produce a powerful impact on the international situation arising from the Afghan issue. The purpose of the meeting is to coordinate actions to be taken by the participants against the Soviet Union, including boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

According to another KYODO report, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said yesterday, "In view of the current international situation, the all-direction diplomacy is no longer adequate." He said that because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, "the Japanese Government and people should give keener attention to the safeguarding of Japan's security." In the future, he added, Japan will strive to strengthen its close ties with the United States and other Western European countries and the rest of the world.

XINHUA RECALLS VIETNAMESE REVOLUTIONARIES' ACTIVITIES IN CHINA

OW131247 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Chen Si: "The Spirit of Friendship Will Shine Forever-- Stories of Vietnamese Revolutionaries in Guangzhou During the Great Revolutionary Period"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 13 Feb--"The relationship between the Chinese revolution and the Vietnamese revolution can really be characterized by profound loyalty, brotherhood and comradeship. The spirit of friendship will shine forever."

These are the words written by Chairman Ho Chi Minh in an article in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the CCP. The article entitled "The Chinese Revolution and the Vietnamese Revolution" also says: "Vietnam and China are neighbors who have had close relationships for many centuries. It is a matter of course that the relationship between the Chinese revolution and the Vietnamese revolution has been particularly close. For example, the Association of the Vietnamese Youth Revolutionary Comrades (1925) and the meeting to unify the various communist organizations in Vietnam in to a Marxist-Leninist political party (1930)...were founded and held in China and had the full support of Chinese comrades."

This year marks the 50th founding anniversary of the Vietnamese Communist Party. To understand the moving deeds, this reporter recently visited the historical sites in Guangzhou where Ho Chi Minh and other comrades carried out their revolutionary activities.

"Bones of the Loyal Comrade Buried Under the Green Hill of Taihegang"

Pham Hong Thai was a Tonkinese. He had been a student and a worker and was a member of the Vietnamese Quang Phuc Hoi [Association of National Rehabilitation] and the Tam Tam Xa [The Twin-Heart Society]. On the evening of 19 June, 1924, he entered the Victoria Hotel in Shamian in Guangzhou disguised as a photographer-journalist and hurled two bombs at Merlin, the French governor in Vietnam, and wounded him. When he found he was heavily surrounded, Pham Hong Thai jumped into White Geese Lake and died as a martyr for his country.

In the will he had written beforehand, Pham Hong Thai said: My death is a worthy one since I die for 40 thieu compatriots (Note: one thieu is 1 million in Vietnamese, and 40 thieu means 40 million). I hope the whole world will understand this and save my country so that Vietnam can exist on earth as a nation, and I will be grateful for this in the grave."

The people in Guangzhou, who respected this martyr who died to save his country, buried him in Erwanggang in suburban Guangzhou and wrote the epitaph, "Martyr Pham of Vietnam," which was engraved on a tablet erected by the side of the tomb. After liberation, the Guangzhou Municipal People's Committee allocated funds to rebuild the tomb and relocated it at Taihegang in the northern suburb of Guangzhou. During a ceremony to mark the completion of the new mausoleum in 1958, Pham Hong Thai's wife, his son Pham Minh Nguyet, VCP Representative Cao Hong Lanh and President of the Vietnam-China Friendship Association Bui Ky made a special trip from Hanoi to Guangzhou to attend the ceremony. At the ceremony, Cao Hong Lanh said: "The heroic sacrifice of martyr Pham Hong Thai has stimulated the Vietnamese people's fighting morale." He added: "The reconstruction of martyr Pham Hong Thai's tomb by the Guangzhou Municipal People's Committee is vivid proof of the close friendship of the Chinese people."

Recently this reporter reverently visited the Tainegang. I saw that martyr Pham Hong Thai's mausoleum, tablet and epitaph were embraced by pine trees, cypress and other green trees in a scenic environment. Although it was the year's end and cold, people still occasionally came to pay homage.

The Establishment of the Society of Young Vietnamese Revolutionary Comrades

In mid-December 1924 on the eve of the great revolution, Comrade Ho Chi Minh came to Guangzhou from Moscow, according to recollections by a veteran comrade who saw President Ho Chi Minh at that time. President Ho was then more than 30 years old. He used the name of Li Rui. His official title was secretary and translator for Sun Yat-sen's political adviser Borodin. Actually, his main object was to unite and educate the Vietnamese young people and strive to build a Vietnamese proletarian political party.

As early as the period of the 1911 revolution, Guangzhou had already become the base for Vietnamese patriots in exile abroad. In March 1912, Phan Boi Chau and others established in the residence of Liu Yongfu, a Chinese who lived in Shahe near Guangzhou, the society for the recovery of Vietnam. Phan Boi Chau's revolutionary activities won the support of the Chinese people. Zhou Boling, a female teacher in Huangsha near Guangzhou provided room and board for the Vietnamese patriots and contributed all her savings to help the Vietnamese patriots carry out their activities. At the same time, she took great risks in helping them hide their guns and ammunition.

In 1923, Ho Tung Mau, Le Hong Phong, Pham Hong Thai and other Vietnamese patriots established in Guangzhou the Twin-Heart Society, meaning that one heart was given to the revolution and the other to the motherland. They lived in the residence of a Chinese by the name of Zhu in Xiguan, Guangzhou. Nearly 60 years old, this man and his mother treated the Vietnamese exiled young people as their own family members and warmly entertained them.

After Comrade Ho Chi Minh arrived in Guangzhou, he absorbed the outstanding young people from the Twin-Heart Society, the Society for the Recovery of Vietnam and other organizations, and formed the Society of Young Vietnamese Revolutionary Comrades. This was the first Vietnamese revolutionary organization guided by Marxism-Leninism and having a clear-cut political program and a strong sense of organization.

The core of the Society of Young Vietnamese Revolutionary Comrades was the Vietnamese Communist League. In the early stage after its founding, there were only nine members in the league led by Ho Chi Minh, Le Hong Son and Ho Tung Mau. Comrade Ho Chi Minh was elected the responsible person of the Society of Young Vietnamese Revolutionary Comrades, concurrently in charge of propaganda work. Ho Tung Mau was responsible for organizational work. The Society of Young Vietnamese Revolutionary Comrades was located at 13 Wenmin Road. There were 2 rooms and a hall on the 3d floor of the building at 13 Wenmin Road. The hall in the front was used as a conference room, while the first small room behind the hall was where Comrade Ho Chi Minh lived and worked. This room was less than 6 square meters in area. There was only a single bed, a desk, a rattan book case and a typewriter in the room.

On behalf of Sino-Vietnamese friendship, the Chinese Government and people restored, according to historical reference materials, the old site in Guangzhou where Comrade Ho Chi Minh led the struggle for the Vietnamese revolution. At present, this old site is under the management and care of the Guangdong Museum of Revolutionary History.

The Training of Revolutionary Talented People by the Youth Training Class

To rapidly train revolutionary Vietnamese backbone cadres, President Ho Chi Minh set up in the fall of 1925 the Vietnamese Youth Political Training Class at the site of the Society of Young Vietnamese Revolutionary Comrades. A total of three classes were run one after another.

The main lecturers for the Vietnamese Youth Political Training Class were Ho Chi Minh and Ho Phung Mau as well as others. President Ho Chi Minh gave more lectures than any of the others. He stressed the need to combine the patriotism of the Vietnamese nation with the thorough revolutionary ideology of the working class and to mobilize and organize workers and peasants. He collected his lecture notes at the training class in a book, "The Road to Revolution," to be used to educate the Vietnamese people.

The Vietnamese Youth Political Training Class also invited comrades of the CCP such as Zhou Enlai, Li Fuchun, Chen Yannian and Peng Bai as well as worker comrades who had taken part in the large-scale strikes in Guangdong and Hong Kong to give lectures. Ho Phung Mau served as Comrade Zhou Enlai's Vietnamese interpreter when the latter gave lectures in Chinese. During his recent visit to Guangzhou, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan mentioned that he still remembered the days when he heard lectures given by Chen Yannian, then secretary of the Guangdong District CCP Committee, and Peng Bai, leader of the Chinese peasant movement, at the political training class.

At that time it was not easy for Vietnamese youths to go to Guangzhou to study at the political training class. According to the recollections of some veteran comrades in Guangzhou, the CCP-led Seamen's Union did its best to help Vietnamese patriots travel between Haiphong and Guangzhou. The union also helped Vietnamese comrades to ship publications of the Society of Young Vietnamese Revolutionary Comrades to Vietnam and to other overseas Vietnamese concentrated areas. Rents and other operating expenses of the Society of Young Vietnamese Revolutionary Comrades and the Vietnamese Youth Political Training Class were partly covered by the salaries of Ho Chi Minh and others and partly by CCP subsidies. Liao Zhongkai, then director of the Guangdong Provincial Government Finance Department, also gave assistance.

The political training class offered no meals. Students all had their meals at the nearby mess hall of the Peasant Institute run by the CCP. On revisiting the old site of the Peasant Institute, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan said that he still remembered certain Vietnamese students enjoying their favored rice crust at the mess hall kitchen.

After graduation, most of the students of the Youth Political Training Class were secretly sent back to Vietnam. They penetrated schools, factories, mines and rubber plantations, where they carried out propaganda and organization tasks among workers, peasants and students. They set up branches of the Society of Young Vietnamese Revolutionary Comrades and trade unions, the peasant association, women's associations and students associations. Many students of the training class valiantly sacrificed themselves for the Vietnamese revolution. Nguyen Luong Bang, the late vice president of the SRV who died in 1979, and Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, who is currently in China, had all been students of the Vietnamese Youth Political Training Class in Guangzhou. Between 1925 and 1927, nearly 300 Vietnamese youths went over to Guangzhou, an important base of the Chinese revolutionary movement at that time. Aside from attending the Youth Political Training Class, a number of them also entered the Huangpu [Whampoa] Military Academy for study.

The Founding of the VCP Proclaimed

The Kuomintang launched the "12 April" reactionary coup in 1927. Comrade Ho Chi Minh was detained for a short while. He later went to the Soviet Union together with Dr Sun Yat-sen's military adviser Jia-lun and his political adviser Borodin. Meanwhile, the headquarters of the Society of Young Vietnamese Revolutionary Comrades were also moved from Guangzhou to Jiulong. At that time, these young Vietnamese revolutionary comrades faced tremendous difficulties in both livelihood and work because their connections with various circles were cut off. Later they contacted the CCP through a secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee's Organization Department. They immediately received assistance from various circles and reestablished their connections with people in Vietnam and with the Communist International.

According to this secretary's recollections, at that time, Comrade Li Fuchun was acting secretary of the Guangdong district party committee, and Comrade Cai Chang also worked in the district party committee. Comrades Li Fuchun and Cai Chang became acquainted with Comrade Ho Chi Minh in France and had frequent contacts with him in Guangzhou. When Comrade Cai Chang learned of the Vietnamese comrades' difficulties, he personally went to visit them on a back street in Jiulong. At that time, one of the rules practiced in Jiulong was that landlords refused to rent houses to people without family members. To help the Vietnamese comrades rent a house in Jiulong, the Guangdong district party committee sent a Chinese female comrade to live with them, who pretended to be a family member of one of them.

With the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism and the development of the Vietnamese workers' and patriotic movements in Vietnam, the Indochinese Communist Party was founded in North Vietnam and the Annam Communist Party was founded in South Vietnam. The new Vietnamese Revolutionary Party was also reorganized into the Indochinese Communist League.

Comrade Ho Chi Minh arrived in Hong Kong from Thailand in 1929. In 1930, entrusted by the Communist International, he called together leading cadres from inside Vietnam to discuss the merger of the three communist organizations in Vietnam. On 3 February of the same year, they held the party founding meeting in Jiulong, which is separated from Hong Kong only by a strip of water. At the meeting, they decided to unify the three Vietnamese communist organizations and proclaimed the founding of the VCP. The CCP sent a representative to attend the VCP founding meeting, at which he made a speech and extended congratulations to the Vietnamese comrades.

Fifty years have elapsed since then, and changes have taken place in the situation as the change of the seasons. Most of the Chinese and Vietnamese comrades who fought shoulder-to-shoulder in Guangzhou during the period of the great revolution have laid down their lives or passed away. However, we Chinese people do respect and cherish this part of history, radiant with the moving revolutionary friendship between Chinese and Vietnamese revolutionaries of the older generation.

When I recently paid a visit to martyr Pham Hong Thai's tomb in Guangzhou's northern suburbs, I saw a Vietnamese woman about 50 years old with her hair tied in a knot. With tears in her eyes, she paced up and down before the tomb. I asked myself: What is she thinking of? Why is she crying? Is she grieved over the martyr and thinking of her country and suffering relatives and compatriots or saddened by the fact that the "comradely and brotherly" Sino-Vietnamese relations have deteriorated into what they are today?

When Comrade Hoang Van Hoan recently visited Guangzhou, he wrote a poem for NANFANG RIBAO. Are the feelings he expressed in the poem similar to those of this Vietnamese woman? The poem reads as follows: I visit Guangzhou on my way southward; our ties of friendship are so close, for we are both comrades and brothers. High is Yuexiu Mountain; deep is Zhu Jiang.

BEIJING IN VIETNAMESE ON SRV GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

OW131152 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Topical talk: "Why Did Vietnam Carry Out a Large-Scale Party Purge and Government Reshuffle?"]

[Text] Vietnam has recently carried out a large-scale party purge and reshuffled its government. The party purge this time aimed at eliminating a large number of party members and cadres who had shown disapproval of the Le Duan clique's line. The measure Vietnam adopted was to issue party membership cards--a measure never before applied since the birth of the VCP. Those party members who showed a difference of opinion will not be given membership cards. Such a large-scale government reshuffle had also never been seen before in Vietnam. The main officials responsible for national defense, the interior, foreign affairs and the economy were changed.

Why did Vietnam carry out such a large-scale purge in the party and reshuffle its government? In his speech on 2 February, Le Duan said: People who do not observe the party line in internal and external matters must resolutely be replaced. This statement revealed the true nature of the matter. It proved that the Vietnamese authorities' internal and external policies are unpopular and have met with opposition. Externally, the Vietnamese authorities have carried out aggression and expansion. Internally, they have imposed a fascist rule, causing widespread dissatisfaction among the people and mounting crises. Consequently, they have been forced to seek a way out by means of major surgery.

It is generally known that after the anti-U.S. resistance, the Vietnamese authorities started riding high. They claimed themselves the third military power in the world and pursued regional hegemonism under Soviet tutelage. They have exercised control over Laos, committed aggression against Kampuchea, caused conflicts along the Sino-Vietnamese border and threatened the security of Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries. To meet the requirements of aggression and expansion, the Vietnamese authorities have frantically increased their armaments and prepared for war. In the past 2 years alone, they conducted conscription on six occasions. The range of conscription, which was from 18 to 20 years of age in the past, now extends from 16 to 45. Regular troops now total over 1 million. In addition, there are a few hundred thousand armed security troops. This number far exceeds that during the anti-U.S. resistance. They have sent 260,000-270,000 troops to Kampuchea and Laos. This number of troops stationed abroad is the third highest in the world after the Soviet Union and the United States.

Vietnam's economy is very weak. To feed over 1 million troops and carry out the war of aggression against Kampuchea, besides being given a shot in the arm by the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese authorities have had to militarize the national economy. Le Vinh, deputy director of the Vietnam Economic Research Service, once said: Now Vietnam must supply more rice and money to the armed forces as well as providing them with more foreign currency. The armed forces requisition transport trucks, take away manpower necessary for agriculture and other economic sectors and cause Vietnam's economy to deteriorate further. The agricultural output was poor for several successive years, while industrial production did not reach the planned target in any year. Food is very scarce and daily necessities and industrial goods are also in very short supply.

A short while ago, Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the VCP Central Committee, said: Vietnam suffered a loss of some 4 million tons of food in 1979. Over the past 4 years, it lacked on an average 2 million tons of food per year in terms of minimum requirements. The Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN also admitted that Vietnam is facing many difficulties: People lack rice; factories lack raw materials; and ricefields lack fertilizer. There are not enough consumer goods for daily life. Not only are foreign currency reserves low, the creditors are coming to claim their debts.

To curb opposition by a large majority of the people, the Vietnamese authorities have imposed a fascist rule at home. There are inspection posts in all cities and rural areas throughout the country. Security police and secret agents abound everywhere, following each word and action of the masses of the people. Anyone who shows dissatisfaction with the Vietnamese authorities is considered a counterrevolutionary, a bad element or a spy and is thrown into a reform camp or a prison. It is reported that there are now a few hundred thousand imprisoned peasants, workers and intellectuals in Vietnam. Consequently, among the masses of the people, there are those who show dissatisfaction and opposition, and among the party members and cadres, there are those who show disapproval of the Vietnamese authorities' internal and external policies.

In November of last year and January of this year, NHAN DAN repeatedly revealed that on the Kampuchean issue there are certain people who have shown doubt, vacillation or confusion between right and wrong. Some people, in their whispers or private letters, have attacked the line and policies of the party and its leadership. They did so quite openly yet carefully.

All this has proved that the political situation in Vietnam is highly unstable. Many of the aforementioned facts form the background to Vietnam's large-scale party purge and government reshuffle. The Vietnamese authorities are resorting to these measures to eliminate those who do not toe their line, to suppress divergent views, to maintain their position and to escape from their increasingly serious predicament. However, this is not easy. If they do not change their aggressive, expansionist, traitorous and antipeople policies, they will certainly meet with increasingly resolute opposition from the Vietnamese people.

XINHUA CITES VNA CORRECTION TO GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE REPORT

OW081720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1657 GMT 8 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 8 XINHUA)--The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY issued a correction tonight saying that Nguyen Duy Trinh, vice-premier and foreign minister, was relieved of both posts instead of the portfolio of foreign minister alone.

In its earlier report on the sweeping Vietnamese Government reorganization, the VNA said, "Nguyen Duy Trinh, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs, is relieved of the latter post."

THAI FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES SRV 'SLANDER'

OW140759 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, February 13 (XINHUA)--The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of Thailand in a statement today denounced Vietnamese high-ranking officials for their recent slanders against the country on the question of Kampuchea, according to Thai National Broadcasting Station.

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The statement pointed out that the successive Vietnamese slanders have shown an ill-intention towards Thailand in order to divert the world attention from the suffering Kampuchean people and to cover up the real cause of the tension in Southeast Asia. It said: "The Government of Thailand has never pursued a policy of interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and other countries as a certain country has been doing by violating the U.N. Charter and international norms. However Thailand will never give up the humanitarian policy of aiding the Kampucheans who have fled their country for shaking off disaster caused by war and hunger." "The government and people of Thailand desire to live in peace with neighbouring countries and to see stability in Kampuchea restored so that peace and stability in Southeast Asia would be re-established as soon as possible," it said.

BEIJING IN THAI ON SOVIET DIPLOMATS IN THAILAND

BK131324 Beijing in Thai 1330 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK

[Unattributed commentary: "What Are the Soviet Officials Doing in Thailand?"]

[Text] Soviet diplomats in Thailand have been very busy traveling around the country and approaching people from all circles. Is the embassy understaffed? Not at all. There are as many as 200 Soviet diplomats assigned to Thailand. People feel that this number in Thailand is surprisingly high. Is this huge staff necessary because contacts between the two countries overload the Soviet diplomats? It does not seem so. Considering relations between the Soviet Union and Thailand, one can see that the number of the Soviet diplomats in Thailand is unnecessarily high since trade between the two countries last year amounted to only \$200 million. Despite this, there are 17 to 18 Soviet commercial officials in Thailand.

The Soviet Union has as many as 11 officials representing it in the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, more than any other country. They usually have nothing to do in the commission. People wonder why Soviet officials in Thailand look so busy.

First, they are busy attracting people. Since July 1978, when he was first appointed as ambassador to Thailand, Kuznetsov has expressed on many occasions his desire to further increase exchanges in all fields with Thailand and has repeatedly proposed the signing of an economic and cultural cooperation agreement between the two countries. He has requested permission for friendly visits by Soviet warships to Thailand and frequently hosted receptions or paid courtesy calls on both military and civilian officials at their residences. A former foreign minister of Thailand said the Soviet ambassador was too much of a nuisance to him and that he behaved suspiciously in trying to please him.

When a general works hard, his men will follow suit. The Soviet ambassador's subordinates have tried their utmost to infiltrate into Thai educational and technical institutes and organizations in order to find the right men and persuade them to visit and study in the Soviet Union. They make great efforts to conduct ideological infiltration to raise and support pro-Soviet feelings.

Second, Soviet officials often do strange things. For example, they will always twist any subject they talk about into an anti-China line whether listeners like it or not. At times, as many as three Thai newspapers have received anti-China news reports from the Soviet Embassy almost simultaneously. As a matter of fact, Soviet diplomats have long been assigned to fabricate anti-China news. However, their products are of very low quality.

The Soviet officials will also do anything to sow discord between Thailand and other ASEAN members. It should be recalled that Kuznetsov in late November of last year sent a memorandum to the Thai Government inviting the latter to send an official to participate in the CEMA meeting in Moscow. But 3 days later, Kuznetsov asked the Thai side to return the memorandum and forget about the invitation, saying it was sent by mistake. This was not a mistake but an effort to create an illusion and test Thailand's attitude. International mass media recently pointed out that the Soviet attempts to please Thailand are obviously aimed at sowing discord among ASEAN member countries. Soviet diplomats have been coercing and deceiving Thailand so that it will recognize the Heng Samrin puppet regime and sign the so-called nonaggression agreement with Vietnam. Their sole purpose for doing this is to undermine the unity and good relations between Thailand and other ASEAN member countries.

Third, they are searching for intelligence. All Soviet officials in Thailand hold positions with impressive titles. They are displaying a goat's head but selling dog meat. Those who are supposed to be newsmen do not like to write reports or articles, while technicians like to ask people all kinds of questions and engineers ask questions about foreign influence in Thailand, the future of the country, possible Vietnamese aggression against Thailand and many other topics. They behave like tourists who are interested in the mountains and rivers of Thailand. They want to survey every inch of Thai territory. Doesn't this clearly prove who they are and what they are doing?

Thailand once deported seven Soviet diplomats on charges of espionage. The seven officials were only a small portion of the network known to the Thai side. However, the Soviet diplomats' work and activities in Thailand have been rather unsuccessful. The Thai Government has not yet recognized the puppet regime in Kampuchea. On the contrary, it still calls for withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and refuses to sign an economic and cultural cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union or allow Soviet warships to make friendly visits to Thailand. The Thai Government has officially announced that it will check unauthorized flights by Soviet aircraft. It is not surprising to hear Soviet diplomats in Thailand complain that they have been treated coldly. They look for trouble and thus cannot blame anyone else. How can the Thai people admire or have faith in the polar bear guests from the north when they have witnessed the sinister behavior and suspicious activities of the Soviet diplomats?

BRIEFS

SHANTOU-HONG KONG SEA LINK--Guangzhou, Jan 24--The passenger shipping service between Shantou (Swatow), a foreign trade centre in eastern Guangdong Province, and Hong Kong started today. The passenger vessel Dinghu with a displacement of 2,800 tons left Shantou on her maiden voyage to Hong Kong this evening. The vessel can accommodate more than 700 passengers. The 180-nautical-mile voyage between Hong Kong and Shantou takes some 14 hours normally. This is the fourth passenger shipping route from the mainland to the island city. The others are the Guangzhou-Hong Kong, Xiamen (Amoy)-Hong Kong and Shanghai-Hong Kong shipping services that started earlier.
[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 24 Jan 80 OW]

PAKISTAN DENIES VIOLATING AFGHAN AIRSPACE

OW132202 Beijing XINHUA in English 2109 GMT 13 Feb 80 CW

[Text] Islamabad, February 13 (XINHUA)--A spokesman of the Pakistan Foreign Office today categorically denied a PRAVDA report alleging that Pakistan Air Force planes had violated the Afghan air space and that there had been unusual movements of the Pakistan Armed Forces along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. Describing this report as entirely groundless, he pointed out that a similar fictitious story was circulated a few weeks ago. The spokesman also rejected the allegation that Pakistan was allowing its territory to be used as a base for armed incursions into Afghanistan. He said the sustained dissemination of such malicious and false propaganda against Pakistan was aimed at finding a pretext and justification for the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

XINHUA REPORTS ON INDIA-BANGLADESH TALKS

OW131904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Dacca, February 13 (XINHUA)--The visiting Indian Secretary for External Affairs Eric Gonsalves resumed formal discussions with Bangladesh Foreign Secretary S. Kibria here today "on bilateral, regional and international issues of common concern". Eric Gonsalves heading an Indian delegation arrived here yesterday on a three-day visit to Bangladesh. The talks began shortly after the delegation's arrival.

After the third round of talks this morning, the Bangladesh foreign secretary told reporters that Bangladesh had taken a position on the Afghan issue, which had been explained at the U.N. Security Council, the U.N. General Assembly and the Islamic foreign ministers conference. He reiterated that "we have not changed our stand on the Afghan situation." At a press briefing, the Indian foreign secretary said that he had no intention to try to bring any change in Bangladesh's stand on any situation. He said he had discussed with his counterpart "broader issues" in the region including the Afghan situation. It was reported that the Indian delegation's visit is part of an Indian diplomatic bid to explain its stand on Afghanistan to neighboring countries--Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

GANDHI TELLS GROMYKO SOVIET INTERVENTION 'INADMISSIBLE'

OW131636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has told the visiting Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko that the Soviet troops must get out of Afghanistan, according to news reports from New Delhi. In a prolonged three-hour meeting in New Delhi yesterday, the Indian prime minister reiterated India's stand on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, namely, military intervention or interference in the domestic affairs of a nation is "inadmissible". However, Gromyko declined to say when Soviet troops would be withdrawn from Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Gandhi also informed Gromyko of India's grave concern over American moves to rearm Pakistan to defend against the possibility of a Soviet advance across the border from Afghanistan. The two sides also touched on the bilateral relations between the two countries. The Soviet Union is trying to buy an unspecified amount of grain from India while India is in a process to buy from the Soviet Union certain quantity of aircraft, navy vessels and heavy weapons.

XINHUA REPORT ON EFFECT OF SOVIET INVASION ON FRG POLICIES

OW081738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 8 Feb 80 OW

[Roundup by XINHUA correspondent Zhu Minxin: "New Move in West German Diplomacy"]

[Text] Bonn, February 8, (XINHUA)--Bonn has seen bustling political activities since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Diplomatic contacts were made frequently and cabinet sessions held in succession, all serving one purpose: How to cope with the daily aggravating international situation arising from Moscow's invasion of Afghanistan.

Whether "detente" is separable, this was a controversial issue at a time. The news of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has shocked both the ruling and opposition parties in West Germany. Some from the political circles suggested that the Kremlin's invasion of Afghanistan is but a local issue which would not necessarily bring any effect on "detente" in Europe. However, vast majority of the people hold that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is a component part of its whole plan of expansion. It has not only encroached upon the interests of the Third World countries but also endangered the interests of the West including West Germany itself. Particularly, it threatens the energy supplies and sea communication lines of the West. Therefore, West Germany must join other Western nations in taking seriously the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

A series of meetings were called in Bonn to hammer out counter measures. They included several cabinet sessions and two Federal Security Council meetings. The opposition parties at a security policy meeting proposed to extend the NATO's defence perimeter to the oil supply lines of the West. On January 24 the ruling party and the opposition parties held a joint meeting rarely seen in the past to discuss in length the West German foreign and defence policies following the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. Unanimity was reached in the main on substantial problems. They all expressed readiness to enter into closer cooperation on the fundamental matters concerning the Soviet move jeopardizing the nation's existence.

At the same time, Bonn has made repeated diplomatic contacts with many countries. All meetings and consultations, as a spokesman of the Bonn Government put it, were aimed at "working out a package solution to the crisis". As disclosed by the local papers, the main points of the package solution are: First, the West, while beefing up its defence of Western Europe, should give more attention to the entire expanse stretching from the Mediterranean to the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and South Asia, and come to help the countries in the land strip to check the Soviet expansion. Secondly, the unity among Western allies and between Western Europe and the United States in particular should be strengthened to deter the Soviet Union from undermining the Western alliance by means of inducement or pressure. Thirdly, division of labour as well as cooperation should be enforced in the light of their respective merits. Countries like the U.S. and Britain should carry more military burdens while West Germany should make greater economic contributions.

It was also reported that the West German Government will, along with other West European countries, increase their aids to Turkey and Greece in the south flank of the NATO. West Germany is also considering to provide economic assistance to Pakistan and to strengthen political and economic cooperation with the gulf nations. In Bonn's view, the establishment of cooperation between the European Community and the gulf nations just like that between the E.C. and the ASEAN nations will contribute to the stability in this region.

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"Defence and detente" has been two aspects in Bonn's foreign policy for a long time. However, the emphasis has to be readjusted according to the changing international developments and internal and external needs. The focus in present circumstances seems to be taking more defence measures on a larger scale together with its allies. On the other hand, Bonn has also expressed on several occasions willingness to have talks with the U.S.S.R. and East European countries. The scheduled trips abroad by West German leaders this year include the meeting between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Brezhnev. Observers here hold that the continued Soviet expansion will probably lead to more readjustments in West Germany's foreign policy.

WANG RENZHONG MEETS NEW NETHERLANDS AMBASSADOR

OW131522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Renzhong met Johannes Kneppelhout, the new ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands of China, here this afternoon.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES DEFENSE AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

OW111616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Ankara, February 11 (XINHUA)--Turkish Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, speaking at the current session of the Senate yesterday, denounced the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which "has created grave problems for the future of independent countries." "In the light of the recent international developments, the NATO has drawn attention once more as a factor of security and stability...NATO will maintain its functions and, through its political and military deterrent force, will go on guaranteeing the maintenance and strengthening of the national security and sovereignty of its member countries," Minister Erkmen added.

Referring to the recently initialled Turkish-American defense cooperation agreement, Erkmen said, "The installations in our country have defensive aims. Their functions are limited by the aims of the NATO and Turkey's commitments under the NATO agreement. The installations are not to be used with an aim other than defense against an armed attack within the alliance region." "Those are the installations of the Turkish Armed Forces under Turkish command. The U.S. can take part in the joint defense measures adopted at the installations only with Turkish Government's permission," he added. On foreign policy, Erkmen stressed, "The government is acting with a strict sense of national independence and sovereignty".

ZHANG WENJIN LEAVES SPAIN FOR PORTUGAL

OW131334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Madrid, February 12 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin left here for Portugal today after concluding his six-day visit to Spain. Since his arrival here on February 7, Zhang Wenjin had meetings with Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, Minister of Trade and Tourism Garcia Diez, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Puig Bellacasa, and leaders of the Senate and the Congress of Deputies of the Parliament on separate occasions. He also had talks with Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Robles Piquer, exchanging views on international issues of common interest and further strengthening of relations between the two countries.

At a press conference last night, Zhang Wenjin denounced the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan as a threat to world peace. He expressed support for the Afghan people's struggle against foreign aggression.

TANJUG: TITO'S CONDITION DETERIORATES

OW131944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1937 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, February 13 (XINHUA)--Doctors said today the condition of President Josip Broz Tito has deteriorated. A medical bulletin broadcast by TANJUG at 19:20 this evening says, the health condition of President Tito has deteriorated today. "There was further weakening of the function of the kidneys and the heart," it adds. Intensive measures of treatment are being administered, the bulletin says.

SPRY NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETS

OW132208 Beijing XINHUA in English 2130 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, February 13 (XINHUA)--The Yugoslav National Defence Council at a meeting today discussed how to carry out plans to develop and reinforce the armed forces and other pressing problems concerning national preparedness against war.

Presided over by Vice-President of the Federal Presidency Lazar Kolisevski, the council held that ideological and political preparations of the armed forces and the preparedness against war as a whole have reached a very high level. So has the preparedness made by various organizations in the society and the organs of the whole people's defence and social self-defence organs. The National Defence Council stressed the need to make further efforts to develop the armed forces and strengthen preparedness against war in accordance with plans.

ROMANIA: CEAUSESCU RECEIVES YUGOSLAV DELEGATION ON 7 FEB

OW081728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 8 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Bucharest, February 7 (XINHUA)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, met with Dusan Dragosavac, leader of a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and secretary of the Presidency of the League's Central Committee, here today. Exchanging views on the current international situation, the two sides noted that the recent deterioration in international relations threatens world peace and security. All countries must step up their efforts to ease the world tension and have the disputes between states settled by the peaceful means of negotiation, an AGERPRES report said.

The two sides maintained that only democratization of international relations and participation in international life by all countries, particularly the small and medium-sized countries, the developing countries and non-aligned nations, on an equal footing can pave the way to solve the complicated problems facing mankind. To this end, the two sides reviewed the policies of the non-aligned movement of ensuring the independence and sovereign rights of the nations, and its increasingly important role in helping to resolve international issues in a constructive manner. They stressed the necessity of strengthening the non-aligned movement's cohesion and unity in accordance with the movement's fundamental principles and objectives.

The report said the two sides reaffirmed that they are determined to cooperate more closely in the international arena and contribute by their actions to the creation of an atmosphere of detente, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world and to the triumph of socialism, peace and social progress.

BANI-SADR COMMENTS ON HOSTAGES, SOVIETS NEAR BORDER

OW131924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, February 13 (XINHUA)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr denied last night a report in the French paper LE MONDE which quoted him as saying that if the U.S. accedes to Iran's requests, then the release of hostages would not be subject to extradition of the shah. The president said that "I didn't say these words. I said that the two issues must not be connected together. By the words, I meant that we will insist on extradition of the shah till the last moment, not that we release the hostages while the shah is having his good time there."

According to reports from Paris, the French paper LE MONDE carried yesterday the Iranian president's interview with its special correspondent Eric Rouleau in Tehran on February 9. Rouleau's report says that the Iranian Revolutionary Council has worked out a compromise formula. If it is ratified by Ayatollah Khomeyni and agreed by the U.S., the American hostages could be released "perhaps in the coming days".

When Rouleau asked Bani-Sadr what specifically he was now asking of the United States, the president replied, "A self-criticism in due form concerning the crimes which they had committed in Iran during a quarter of a century, and the recognition of our right to obtain the extradition of the shah and the restitution of his fortune. We are so sure of our case that we are ready to accept in advance the findings of an international investigation." In reply to the question "would you await the end of the inquiry and the extradition of the shah to free the hostages", Bani-Sadr said, "The two affairs are not connected. It would be sufficient, I repeat, that the United States admit their responsibilities and to pledge itself to no longer interfering in our affairs."

About the concentration of Soviet troops at the Iranian borders, the president said, "I don't know if this move is linked to the situation in Afghanistan or if it constitutes a pressure against the Iranian Government. In any case, I transmitted to Mr. Brezhnev, through the intermediary of the ambassador of a friendly country, a warning: Withdraw your troops from Afghanistan as soon as possible, or else you will lose all trust in the eyes of the Iranian people...since the occupation of Afghanistan, they (Iranian people--editor) are worried about Russian expansionism. They are asking whether the bloody clashes at Gonbad-e-Kavus (close to the Soviet frontier--editor) and the massing of troops don't in fact aim at deterring us from giving help to the Afghan rebels."

CHINESE ISLAMIC LEADER LEAVES IRAN FOR HOME

OW131220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, February 13 (XINHUA)--Muhammed 'Ali Zhang Jie, vice-president of the Islamic Association of China, and his party left here for home this morning at the end of a visit to Iran. During their stay here, they attended a ceremony held on February 4 to mark the beginning of the 15th Islamic century and watched a procession on February 11 to celebrate the first anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran. The Chinese guests paid visits to the holy cities of Qom and Mashad, and took part in several seminars.

Muhammed 'Ali Zhang Jie and his party were received by Iranian leader Khomeyni and newly elected President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. They arrived here on January 31 at the invitation of the Iranian Government.

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LEBANESE ARMY CLASHES WITH PALESTINIANS

OW140300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0233 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beirut, February 13 (XINHUA)--A clash between a Lebanese Army unit and Palestinian guerrillas occurred in the southwestern suburbs of Beirut this afternoon during which heavy and semi-heavy weapons were used. Eyewitnesses saw black smoke rise from a Lebanese Army barracks near the Beirut International Airport amidst loud explosions and machine-gun fire. Roads leading to the airport in the western part of the city were closed. The official Lebanese Radio reported the clash but did not give the cause behind it. A communique issued by the PALESTINE NEWS AGENCY tonight said that the clash followed an incident at which a Palestinian vehicle coming to Beirut from south Lebanon was shot at by Lebanese soldiers.

KYODO: HUA GUOFENG ACCEPTS AS-SADAT INVITATION TO VISIT EGYPT

OW131147 Tokyo KYODO in English 1137 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, Feb 13 KYODO--Chinese (?Chairman) Hua Guofeng has already accepted an invitation from Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to visit Egypt, according to a reliable diplomatic source in Beijing. Egypt reportedly hopes to welcome Hua within this year. The Egyptian invitation was conveyed by Egyptian Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak when he visited Beijing early in January, the source said.

Hua's visit to Egypt is interpreted as a move toward closer Chinese relations with Egypt and firming up Chinese-American rapport against the Soviet military intervention into Afghanistan. Hua's visit to Cairo would have a big impact on the Arab world, including anti-Egyptian Arab nations. Sino-Egyptian relations have become rapidly closer since President as-Sadat scrapped the Soviet-Egyptian treaty of friendship and cooperation in 1976. Hua's visit to Egypt is expected to lead to the stepping-up of the present initial military cooperation between Beijing and Cairo and to promote the two countries' ties with the United States in their concerted actions against the Soviet Union.

TUNISIAN PRESIDENT: SOVIETS 'SUPPLIED ARMS TO INTRUDERS'

OW111712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1656 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Tunis, February 11 (XINHUA)--Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, commenting on the storming of Gafsah, a southwest border town, by armed intruders from across the border, pointed out that it was the Soviets who "supplied arms to the intruders."

In his recent interviews with the AFP and the French journal LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, which were published in Tunisian papers, the president said that "large quantities of Soviet-made weapons" including rockets, heavy machine-guns and bazookas had been captured. He said: "These Tunisian commandos had been trained and armed in a neighbouring country, which was soon verified to be Libya." He added that these intruders "accepted training in the apprenticeship camps of terrorism with Cubans and Africans as instructors." On January 26, Gafsah was stormed by cross-border intruders. In the counter-attack, Tunisian troops captured a number of the intruders and seized Soviet-made weapons.

NEW RWANDAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ULANHU

OW140858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA)--Sylvestre Kamali, new ambassador of the Republic of Rwanda to China, presented his credentials here this morning to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei was present.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PRICES HELD IN BEIJING

OW100551 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1316 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 7 Feb--A national conference on prices, recently held in Beijing, decided that the pricing policy and the central task in this regard for 1980 are to basically hold commodity prices steady, to effectively strengthen price control and to continuously carry out checks on and consolidation of commodity prices by taking into consideration the situation of stability and unity as a whole. The prices of farm produce and raw materials will be placed under strict control and there will be no change in the prices of daily necessities. Unreasonable prices of a few commodities will be adjusted as necessary. At the same time, surveys, research on and reform of commodity prices will be conducted.

This conference, held from 4 to 23 January, was attended by 200 representatives from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and departments concerned of the State Council, and colleges, universities and research institutes. Leading comrades of the State Council addressed the conference. After reviewing 1979 commodity prices, representatives at the conference held that last year the government raised considerably the state purchasing prices for farm produce, the production price of coal and the selling prices of eight nonstaple foods, which was an important measure to rectify the disproportions in the national economy and to narrow the large difference between the prices of industrial products and those of farm produce. According to statistics, a peasant's income has increased by 8 yuan on the average because of the rise in farm produce prices. Now the 800 million peasants are happy and agriculture is thriving, there is an increasingly plentiful supply of farm and sideline products in cities and an unlimited supply of pork in most areas. Since the prices of nonstaple foods and controlled products were raised on 1 November 1979, all office and factory workers and other wage earners have received monthly government subsidies to compensate for the increases. After the price rise, order in the markets in various localities has been good and the people have been reassured.

The conference pointed out: Many problems have accumulated in commodity prices in the past and some new problems have cropped up after the adjustment of commodity prices last year. It takes time to solve these problems and we must do so in a planned and systematic way. Commodity prices must basically be held steady after the considerable raise in the prices of industrial and agricultural products in 1979. During the new year it is therefore necessary to effectively strengthen price control, to enforce strict discipline on commodity prices and to properly handle the relationship between the basic stability of commodity prices and reasonable adjustment of them by taking the situation of stability and unity as a whole into consideration.

The conference emphatically pointed out: Stabilizing commodity prices is a matter of great importance concerning the country's four modernizations and the livelihood of tens of thousands of households, which we must never take lightly. At present, some areas and units have failed to act according to the party's pricing policy and have raised commodity prices arbitrarily, in disguised fashion or under all sorts of pretexts, thus producing a very bad influence on the market. We must take effective measures to resolutely check such practices.

The conference decided that the prices of farm produce and raw materials must be placed under strict control this year. Fixed commodity prices must not be raised so as to avoid a chain reaction. The prices of people's daily necessities in particular must be placed under strict control so as to maintain the basic stability of commodity prices on the market. The prices of new commodities are extremely unreasonable and urgently require adjustment. Areas and departments must consult with the comprehensive pricing department to make such adjustments. The solution of important matters must be reported to the State Council for approval and no one is allowed to go his own way and to practice anarchism.

The increased prices for raw materials, the wage hikes for workers and staff and larger monthly subsidies for them have resulted in increased production costs and managerial expenses. It is necessary to lower production costs and increase income by promoting the movement to increase production and practice economy, to expand production, to cut waste and managerial expenses and to improve management. We should not always be thinking of raising prices. If problems still cannot be solved after such efforts, we should limit the effects of price increases to the industry and commerce departments. In the light of actual conditions, industry departments should try to let commerce departments make a profit instead of themselves and vice versa, or financial measures should be taken to solve such problems.

As for commodities whose prices are to be negotiated, the pricing departments in various localities should coordinate with the departments in charge of economic affairs in keeping the range of price fluctuation under strict control and give positive guidance. They must not let the prices of such commodities take their own course. Management departments should not reduce the supply of fixed price commodities because the negotiated prices of such commodities are higher. It is necessary to make a strict distinction between the sales of commodities at fixed prices and at negotiated prices.

To effectively insure that the livelihood of the masses is not affected, the conference called for continuously conducting checks on commodity prices and effectively consolidating them this year. It is necessary to check on both the units implementing the pricing policy at the basic level and the pricing units at higher levels and on both management and production units. Stress should be placed on checking the selling prices of the people's daily necessities and of raw materials. Such checks should be carried out regularly and systematically in order to achieve desired results.

The conference called on all areas and departments to regard implementation of the pricing policy and the enforcement of discipline in commodity prices as an important criterion for evaluating enterprises and workers and staff and for calculating and issuing bonuses. Units and individuals that have strictly implemented the pricing policy and have exemplarily observed discipline in commodity prices should be commended and rewarded. Those who have distinguished themselves in this regard should be named advanced units and individuals. Priority should be given to promoting advanced individuals and raising their wages.

As for departments responsible for the work, enterprises and individuals that have violated the policy and discipline in commodity prices should be dealt with as individual cases--a notice of criticism should be circulated on some and economic sanctions should be applied against others, such as giving them no bonus or promotion or even deducting part of their pay. Overcharges and illegal income should be returned to customers and what cannot be returned should be turned over to financial departments. Overcharges and illegal income must not be counted toward an enterprise's profit, nor must they be regarded as the basis for calculating and issuing bonuses. As for those who use prices to engage in graft, pass off inferior and counterfeit goods harming people's health or cause serious consequences by retaliating against others who have upheld policy and informed against them, comprehensive pricing departments are obliged to report their cases to procuratorial departments for prosecution. They should be punished by judicial departments according to the law.

The conference also discussed such questions as reform of the structure and management of commodity prices, the strengthening of leadership over pricing work, the strengthening of pricing organization personnel and the training of pricing cadres. The conference called on various departments to establish an effective pricing system as soon as possible.

I. 14 Feb 80

L 3

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THREE FOREIGN-BORN DOCTORS COMMENDED FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

OW131518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA)--Three doctors from abroad were commended for their major contributions to China's revolution and construction at a meeting sponsored by the Ministry of Public Health in Beijing yesterday. The three doctors from abroad were commended for their major contributions to China's revolution and construction at a meeting sponsored by the Ministry of Public Health in Beijing yesterday. The three doctors are Ma Haide (George Hatem), Hans Miller and Richard Frey. Dr. Ma Haide was born in Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A. in 1910. He came to Shanghai in 1933.

During his stay in Shanghai, Dr. Ma witnessed the social evils of the old China. Constant contact with Chinese revolutionaries and progressive foreigners who worked for China's revolution led him to realize that it was revolution rather than medicine that would save the poor. In 1936, through the recommendation of Soong Ching Ling (Mme. Sun Yat-sen), Dr. Ma went to Yanan, to work in the communist held base area, and has devoted himself to the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people ever since.

During the years of struggle, Dr. Ma was highly esteemed for the excellent medical service he rendered the army and people in the liberated areas. He was appointed adviser to the Department of Public Health of the Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee by Chairman Mao Zedong himself. After the liberation, Dr. Ma took the post of adviser to the Ministry of Public Health. He devoted much of his time to the study of dermatosis. He has visited most of China's provinces and autonomous regions during his investigations and has worked steadily to eradicate disease.

Dr. Ma has always been enthusiastic about the Chinese revolution and has sought to introduce it to the world at large. He provided Edgar Snow and Anna Louis Strong with material and facilities for their work in the Chinese people's revolutionary cause. He has contributed much to the strengthening of relations and mutual understanding between the people of China and the U.S.A. of Ma Haide. The noted New Zealand writer Rewi Alley says in one of his articles, "Without any doubt he is today the greatest living example of Chinese-American understanding, for his whole working life has been proof of the fact that the two peoples can get along together." Despite his old age and poor health Dr. Ma is now working confidently for the realization of China's socialist modernization.

Dr. Hans Miller was born in Germany in 1915. Through the recommendation of Liao Chengzhi, he in 1939 also came to Yanan, and worked in the International Peace Hospital there. Later he volunteered to go to the front, and served in field hospitals in the Taihang Mountains and other areas right through until liberation. Dr. Miller is now vice-president of Beijing Medical College. He continues to make the rounds of the wards of the hospital attached to the college and to give lectures in medicine. He has also made a major effort to promote academic exchanges in the medical field with colleagues at home and abroad.

Dr. Richard Frey, born in Austria, came to China in 1939. In 1941 he joined the revolution at a very difficult time in the war of resistance against Japan in the belief that the revolutionary cause would be crowned with victory. Subsequently, Dr. Frey worked in the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei anti-Japanese base area, and in Yanan tending to the wounded on the battlefield or teaching medicine until the nationwide victory of the revolution. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Dr. Frey has spent much of his time working to prevent infectious diseases in southwest China. In 1979 he was appointed vice-president of the Institute of Information of Medical Sciences under the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. Through his constant efforts, Dr. Frey has shown his devotion to the Chinese people.

I. 14 Feb 80

L 4

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LI XIANNIAN, YU QIULI ATTEND TEA PARTY FOR MEDICAL WORKERS

OW131016 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1639 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 12 Feb--Over 500 medical and health scientists in Beijing and national model workers at public health departments who were in the capital happily came together at a spring festival tea party held at the auditorium of the CPPCC National Committee on 12 February. Vice Premier Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the CCP Central committee, and Vice Premiers Yu Qiuli and Chen Muhua attended and addressed the party.

Comrade Li Xiannian and Yu Qiuli earnestly hoped that comrades in medical and health circles would make new and greater contributions to the people during the first year of the 1980's. They cordially wished them a happy spring festival and good health.

Addressing the party, Comrade Chen Muhua said: The tasks in public health are very arduous during our country's four modernizations. For the massive construction army to remain in the best possible health, direct contributions by medical and health workers to the four modernizations will be necessary.

After dealing with the need for speeding up the pace of combining traditional Chinese and Western medicine, she stressed the importance of doing a good job in family planning to accommodate population growth to the production of material goods. She said: Our personnel presently engaged in family planning work still cannot meet actual needs. Public health circles must further strengthen the contingent of these personnel and make conscientious efforts to train more family planning personnel. The professional level of these personnel should be raised in order to give better technical guidance in birth control, to widely publicize family planning, to strengthen the work of maternity and child care and to popularize information on birth control. To vigorously encourage each married couple to have only one child, it is all the more necessary for us to pay close attention to the health of children so they can grow well physically. Efforts should be made to study eugenics.

Minister of Public Health Qian Xinzong also spoke at the party.

Responsible persons of various departments and noted personages in public health circles attending the party were: Feng Wenbin, Wu Qingtong, Wang Wei, Ma Haide, Ke Lin, He Cheng, Xu Binru, Sa Kongliao, Cui Yueli, Pei Lisheng, Gao Shiqi, Huang Jiasi, Lin Qiaozhi, Mi Le Fu-Lai, Zhao Xiwu, Zhong Huilan, Xue Yu, Zhu Futang, Zhang Xiaoqian, Cai Qiao, Chen Kunti, Xin Yuling and Guo Shikui.

The tea party was jointly held by the Ministry of Public Health, the All-China Medical Society, the All-China Traditional Chinese Medicine Society, the Medicine and Public Health Department of the CPPCC National Committee, the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, the Medical and Health Work Commission of the party Central Committee and several other societies concerned with public health.

REPORT ON REGIONAL EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN ARMY-PEOPLE UNITY

OW111858 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1308 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Feb--Leading party, government and army comrades in Guangdong, Fujian, Yunnan, Xinjiang, Shandong and other areas have visited one another and held discussions on the friendly feelings between the army and the people and on strengthening army-people unity. They are determined to work diligently together for the four modernizations.

Nine spring festival support-the-army comfort groups, organized by the Guangdong Provincial People's Government, went to border defense posts in the Xisha Islands, Hainan Island, Wansha [8001 3097] Islands and other places to salute the PLA commanders and fighters. Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Liu Tianfu and other responsible persons of the Guangdong Provincial People's Government and the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee led the Guangdong provincial spring festival support-the-army comfort groups and the Guangzhou subgroups in saluting the navy, army and air force commanders and army men stationed in the Guangzhou area. They spoke highly of the PLA's achievements in defending and building up the border regions and talked about the excellent situation at home and abroad with army men of the People's Army.

On the afternoon of 6 February, Wu Kehua, commander of the Guangzhou PLA units, Xi Zhongsun, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and first political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units, and Yang Shangkun and other responsible persons of the Guangdong Provincial People's Government and the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee led cadres of party, government and army leading organs to the shore of Donghu Lake in Dongshan District, Guangzhou City, to help with cleaning ditches, sweeping streets and performing other labor services for the residents, thus giving expression to the fish-and-water feelings between the army and the people.

Yang Chengwu, commander, Long Feihu, deputy commander, Liao Haiguang, deputy political commissar, and other leading comrades, of Fuzhou PLA units, recently visited the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government. They were warmly received by Liao Zhigao, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, Ma Xingyuan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor of Fujian Province, and other leading comrades. The leading party, government and army comrades happily gathered together, talked about the profound feelings which have formed between the army and the people in Fujian through protracted revolutionary struggles and looked forward to a great future in the modernization of the army and Fujian Province.

On 7 February, principal responsible comrades of leading organs of the Kunming PLA units, led by Zhang Zhixiu, commander, and Liu Zhijian, first political commissar, of the Kunming PLA units, paid a visit to the leading party and government organs of Yunnan Province and Kunming Municipality and took the initiative in seeking and listening to opinions about the PLA units. Earlier, Liu Minghui, second secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and governor of Yunnan Province, and Zhao Zengyi, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of Yunnan Province, visited leading organs of the Kunming PLA units to salute the army comrades.

Wang Feng, first secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region CCP Committee, Xiao Quanfu, commander of the Urumqi PLA units, and other leading comrades went to the infantry school of the Urumqi PLA units on 4 February where they met and had a cordial conversation with the school's responsible comrades and teachers' representatives. On 6 February, leading comrades at and above the army level stationed in Urumqi Municipality, led by Commander Xiao Quanfu and Political Commissar Tan Youlin of the Urumqi PLA units, visited the Standing Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region People's Congress, the regional people's government, the regional CPPCC committee and the Urumqi municipal CCP and revolutionary committees to seek the local comrades' opinions about the work of the Urumqi PLA units. They were cordially received.

Leaders of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government and the Jinan PLA units, Gao Qiyun, Xu Leijian, Song Yimin, Wang Jinqian, Fang Zheng and responsible comrades of concerned departments, commissions, offices and bureaus of the provincial party committee and provincial people's government and various departments of the leading organs of the Jinan PLA units recently held a discussion meeting to jointly study measures for further strengthening unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

I. 14 Feb 80

L 6

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MORE THAN 370 FOREIGN SCHOLARS INVITED TO CHINA IN 1979

OW140842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA)--More than 370 professors and experts from 13 countries were invited last year to give lectures or conduct scientific research in China, according to statistics of the Ministry of Education. Among the visitors were Nobel Prize winners, heads of academic societies and other well-known scholars. They lectured on aspects of physics, chemistry, electronics, high-energy physics, pedagogics, foreign literature, linguistics, economics, law and so on. The guests' activities in China have furthered academic exchanges and strengthened the friendship between Chinese specialists and their foreign colleagues. Programme of visits will continue this year.

ENROLLMENT OF POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS TO INCREASE

OW091549 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA)--Around 8,000 post-graduate students will be enrolled this year at institutions affiliated to the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and ministries and commissions under the State Council. Some 20,000 were enrolled in the previous two years. Any college graduate, including those finishing this year, or a person with the equivalent educational level who is below the age of 35 and in good health, has an adequate academic record and is ideologically sound may sit for the entrance examinations to be held May 10-12. The age limit may be raised to 38 for those with specialized knowledge and scientific research results. Applications will be accepted between March 14 and 20.

Each applicant will have to pass examinations in political theory, one foreign language, general knowledge, basic knowledge in an area of specialization and a specialty. The questions for political theory and foreign language will be set by the Ministry of Education. Acceptance notifications will be issued in mid-August. The term will begin in September. College graduates in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, who are under 30 years of age with valid graduation credentials may apply. Examination papers for them will have a translation in English to help them. The post-graduate system was resumed in China in 1978 after a lapse of 12 years due to the Cultural Revolution. The length of study is two, three or four years.

SCIENCE ACADEMY PUBLISHES PROGRAM FOR RESEARCH INSTITUTES

OW091330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Academy of Sciences has published a draft programme to be put into effect on a trial basis in its research institutes, the PEOPLE'S DAILY reported today. The draft programme adopted at a recent policy-making meeting, emphasizes the importance of the role of scientists and sets forth the main tasks of research institutes. The draft states that the directors of research institutes and the heads of their laboratories should be scientists and that every institute must have its own academic committee to examine research programmes and monitor the academic level of scientific workers. The draft also states that the policy of the research institutes is to emphasize basic research and to contribute to a general rise in academic levels. The PEOPLE'S DAILY commented today that the trial implementation of the programme is a major event for the research institutes and will play an important role in the development of China's natural sciences in future.

I. 14 Feb 80

L 7

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION ISSUES SPRING FESTIVAL WORK RULES

OW131058 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1305 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 12 Feb--At the instruction of the State Council, the State Economic Commission on 12 February issued a call to staff members and workers at industrial and communications departments throughout the country, asking them to break with convention and insure the fulfillment of the state production plans during the spring festival and to avoid any slowdowns prior to or during the festival, so as to win a new victory in industrial and communications production for February. This call was put forth by a State Economic Commission official at a production coordination meeting held on the morning of 12 February. The meeting called on industrial and communications units everywhere to once more conduct inspections during the spring festival period and, along with staff members and workers, insure the fulfillment of production and transport tasks during the spring festival through using the following five methods:

1. All industrial and communications units and all local economic committees must immediately implement measures for managing production and transport tasks during the spring festival so that they will proceed strictly according plan. All possible weak links or loopholes must be firmly strengthened or plugged.
2. Strengthen leadership over production during the spring festival and enforce a system of putting leading comrades on duty. Responsible comrades of the State Economic Commission, the industrial and communications departments under the State Council and the economic committees of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must take turns directing production. Leading comrades on duty must be available whenever they are needed to deal with production, transportation and other related problems.
3. During the spring festival, there must be sufficient electricity, coal and petroleum and the loading and shipping of export goods must not slacken. Passenger transport will be light during the spring festival and we should use this opportunity to ship on a crash basis such items as agricultural-support materials, light and textile industrial goods, mineral products and export goods. All units concerned should do masterful jobs of dispatching trains and ships, rapidly loading and unloading and maintaining good coordination.
4. Leading cadres at production and transport enterprises under industrial and communications departments should be present on the front line of production to manage and direct productive activities and to discover and solve problems on the spot. Staff members and workers on duty during the spring festival must stay at their work posts, observe labor discipline, strictly follow operational rules and maintain perfect safety in production.
5. Strengthen political and ideological work among staff members and workers and their families and maintain balanced production. Production quotas for February should not be postponed until March. That would create difficulties for fulfilling quarterly production quotas. At the same time, leading cadres should concern themselves with the conditions of staff members and workers daily lives so as to boost their morale.

MINORITIES RECEIVING MORE GOODS FOR SPRING FESTIVAL

OW100733 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 10 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, Feb 10 (XINHUA)--China's minority peoples will have a wider selection of consumer goods around the spring festival, February 16, the first day of the traditional Chinese lunar calendar, according to the Ministry of Commerce.

More than 800 kinds of non-staple foods, including frozen chicken, ducks and rabbits, as well as cotton prints, tweed, silk and satin cloth and ready-made traditional clothing will be available in the Tibet Autonomous Region around the Tibetan New Year which falls on February 17. Around 45,000 tons of 1,000 kinds of delicacies, such as sausages, pastries and sweets are being dispatched to all parts of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region from its capital, Urumqi. More than 200 new kinds of goods specially for the Uygurs, Kazakhs, Tadzhiks, Mongolians and other minority people are to be marketed around the spring festival. More meat, spirits, candy and bean products and gold and silver ornaments, caps, scarves, silk and satin cloth, long gowns and boots are supplied in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. More knit goods and daily necessities are being supplied in Aba and Garze Tibetan Autonomous Prefectures and Liangshan Autonomous Prefecture of Yi nationality in southwest China's Sichuan Province around the spring festival. Knitwear increases by 28 per cent and daily necessities are 100 per cent over the same period last year. A good assortment of goods including hats, national clothing, ornaments, silk, cotton and fur are available.

Non-staple food for the Huis and other minority peoples in Beijing and Tianjin is more widely available. The price of beef and mutton is to be reduced by 20 per cent in Beijing during the festival. The total volume of retail sales in China's five autonomous regions last year was 7.5 per cent over 1978. These autonomous regions are Tibet, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Guangxi and Ningxia.

SPRING FESTIVAL MEETING HELD FOR TAIWAN YOUTHS

OW131716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA)--Some 200 young people of Taiwan origin now in Beijing addressed a message to friends in Taiwan at a spring festival meeting this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People. They pledged to work shoulder to shoulder with the young people in Taiwan for its early return to the motherland. Participants included 23-year-old Chen Heming, a second-year student in the Machine-Building Department of Qinghua University and whose grandfather was Jiang Huashui, a noted anti-imperialist personality in Taiwan; 23-year-old Yeh Ling, a nurse in Fuwai Hospital and a national advanced worker, whose father, Yeh Jidong, took part in the 1947 February 28 uprising in Taiwan; 26-year-old Huang Qijun, a technician at the Machinery Research Institute under the First Ministry of Machine-Building, whose father, Huang Lianyu, is now a vice-chairman of Tianjian branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League; 26-year-old Yang Xiaoying, a worker at the bicycle parts factory, whose father, Yang Chunsong, was a member of the Commission of Overseas Chinese Affairs; 32-year-old Wu Guozhen, an associate research fellow of the Chemistry Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences and a deputy to the National People's Congress, who graduated from the Chemistry Department of Qinghua University in Taiwan and later studied in the United States and returned to China again. The letter said that the people throughout the country, especially the young, were striving for the socialist four modernizations within the century.

"We must end the present division of the country as quickly as we can for the prosperity and strength of our country," the letter said. "Our country must be unified. The strength of the people, including the youth on the mainland and in Taiwan will be combined and this will be a big support for construction of the motherland." The youth also expressed their sympathy to the young people in Taiwan who had been persecuted by the Taiwan authorities in the Kaohsiung incident on December 10 of last year.

QUANGMING RIBAO DEFINES NATIONALS, CITIZENS

HK121040 Beijing QUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 80 p 3 HK

[Article by Dong Chengmei: "Nationals, Citizens and People"]

[Text] In the provisions of the "common program of the CPPCC" adopted on 29 September 1949, the term "nationals of the PRC" was used in addition to the term "people of the PRC." The term "citizens of the PRC" first appeared in the "electoral law of the NPC and the local people's congresses of the PRC," which was promulgated on 1 March 1953. Since then, the term "citizens" has always been used in the Chinese Constitution and law. Meanwhile, the term "people" remains in use. However, the term "national" is only used in conjunction with certain economic terms. For example, we have "national economic planning" and so on.

The term "nationals of the PRC" and the term "citizens of the PRC" are the same both in class content and in legal status. In other words, there is no difference between the two. Why then was the term "nationals" changed to "citizens"? We did this because the term "citizens" is more commonly used in other parts of the world. Moreover, in defining constitutional and legal rights of obligations, "citizens' rights" sounds better than "nationals' rights" in Chinese.

What does "citizens of the PRC" mean? The term "citizens of the PRC" is the premise of the rights and obligations laid down in our Constitution and laws. In other words, any person who has acquired the nationality of the PRC and who enjoys the rights and undertakes to fulfill the obligations laid down in the Constitution and laws is a citizen of the PRC.

In our country, the difference between "people" and "citizens" mainly lies in class content.

"People" is primarily a historical concept and changes according to the economic conditions of society in different historical periods. At the same time, it is also a political concept and changes with every change in the character and tasks of the revolution. In the present stage of socialist construction, all classes, strata and social groups that support and take part in socialist construction come within the category of the people. In the early days of the People's Republic, the term "people" referred to the working class, the peasantry, the urban and rural petty bourgeoisie, the national bourgeoisie and other patriotically-minded democrats. With the basic completion of socialist transformation in our country, the term "people" now refers to socialist workers, socialist peasants, socialist intellectuals and other patriots who support socialism. A person is prone to make mistakes if he fails to see this change. Lenin once pointed out: "It is a grievous error to forget that with the progress of revolution and the growth of its tasks a change takes place in the composition of the classes and elements of the people capable of participating in the struggle to achieve these aims." ("Collected Works of Lenin" Vol. 11, p 237)

The term "citizens" is also a historical and political concept, but it is primarily a legal concept which shows the legal position of citizens. In our country, the term "citizens" has a wide-ranging class content. In addition to the people, "citizens" at the present stage also include the people's enemies--all social forces and social groups that resist the socialist revolution and are hostile to and sabotage socialist construction. The overwhelming majority of the "citizens" are the people, but they also include a handful of persons who are the objects of dictatorship.

"Citizens" and citizens' rights are closely related to each other. In general, every Chinese citizen enjoys the citizens' rights laid down in the Constitution and laws. However, not all citizens can fully enjoy these rights.

The state will deprive the unreformed landlords, rich peasants and reactionary capitalists of their political rights for a stated period of time according to law. After these people have changed their class status, they regain their political rights.

Based on the Constitution and laws, the state will deprive all traitors, counterrevolutionaries, newborn bourgeois elements and evildoers of all or part of their political rights or deprive them of certain political rights for a stated period of time according to the merits of each case.

Criminal offenders who have committed crimes against the people still enjoy political rights although they are deprived of personal freedom. However, because they are in prison, they cannot exercise some of their political rights for that period.

Deprivation of political rights mainly refers to the following: 1. The right to vote and run for office; 2. Freedom of speech, correspondence, the press, assembly, association, procession, demonstration and freedom to strike provided for in Article 45 of the Constitution; 3. The right to hold a position in state organs; and 4. The right to hold a leading position in any enterprise, business unit or people's organization. Criminals sentenced to death and to life imprisonment will be deprived of their political rights for life, but the period of deprivation of political rights will not ordinarily be less than a year or more than 5 when a person has been given a reprieve from the death penalty or when a sentence of life imprisonment has been commuted. The period of additional deprivation of political rights will also be changed to no less than 3 years and no more than 10.

In addition, some citizens may be unable to exercise or enjoy certain citizens' rights due to various reasons or restraining factors. For example, mental patients are unable to exercise the right to vote and other rights; citizens under 18 years of age do not have the right to vote or run for office; a person cannot get married before a certain age; a person does not have the right to engage in cultural activities and receive an education before a certain age; the Constitution and laws stipulate that the state protects the mother, but men do not enjoy this right and so on.

It can be seen from the above that the term "citizens" in our country is not conditioned by nationality, race, sex, age, profession, social origin, religious belief, educational background, financial situation, length of residence, whether or not the person is a mental patient, whether or not the person is a laborer and so on. In other words, any person who has acquired the nationality of the PRC is a citizen of our country.

Counterrevolutionaries and criminal offenders are also citizens. We may deprive them of all or some of their citizens' rights according to the merits of each case and punish them, but we cannot deny them citizenship because of this. The reason is obvious. If they are not the citizens of the PRC, would the rights and obligations stipulated in the Constitution and law of the PRC be applicable to them?

Therefore, the term "citizens of the PRC" is the premise of the rights and obligations laid down in our Constitution and law. With the development of China's political and economic conditions, there will be further changes in the content of the term "citizens of the PRC."

ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO SERIES DISCUSSES CURRENT SITUATION

2 Feb Article

HK111056 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 2 Feb 80 p 1 HK

[Unattributed article: "Three Years of Tremendous Historic Changes--First in a Series of Talks on the Situation and Tasks"]

[Text] In the 3 years since the downfall of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee has led the people of the whole country to wage an arduous struggle against interferences from the "left" and right sides and scored outstanding results in this effort.

After experiencing 10 years of disaster, the masses of young people find the memory of the trauma and the scene of devastation created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" still fresh in their minds. During that turbulent decade, the economy was on the verge of collapse and vicious practices prevailed in society. What a catastrophe it was to the Chinese nation! When we compare all this to what is going on today, how can we not be profoundly aware of the tremendous changes that have taken place in the situation? We can say that our country and nation are changing all the time during over the thousand-odd days and nights since the downfall of the "gang of four."

In the sphere of politics, we have in the past 3 years unfolded a nationwide campaign to expose and criticize the factional setup and ultraleftist line of the "gang of four," seized back the power usurped by them, smashed their factional setup, basically reorganized the leading bodies at all levels, put an end to the long period of political upheavals created by them and brought about a lively political situation of stability and unity long cherished by the people. This is the political guarantee of the achievements we have made in various fields during the past 3 years. Through discussions on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, we made corrections, restored Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to its true colors and laid down the correct ideological, political and organizational lines. In particular, the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, which convened in 1978, solved numerous major issues of right and wrong inside the party before and after the Cultural Revolution. For over 20 years, our party never shifted the focus of its work to economic construction. The third plenary session decided to make this great strategic shift. After the third plenary session came to a close, the speed with which things developed in the country was beyond all expectations. Besides redressing large numbers of framed-up and unjust cases and announcing the rehabilitation of the Tiananmen incident, we have also reversed the verdicts on large numbers of people who were wrongly designated as rightists in 1957. We have also rid the intellectuals of the label of "the stinking ninth category" and removed the names branded on the overwhelming majority of landlords, rich peasants and capitalists. We have basically summed up the experiences and lessons gained during the Cultural Revolution and during the past 30 years and achieved unified thinking on socialist revolution and construction and on a series of other important problems. The practice of democracy has been set on the right path both inside the country and inside the party. The system of democracy is becoming much healthier and the practice of democracy is being extended every year. Unprecedentedly great achievements have also been made in building up a legal system. The policies of correctly distinguishing and handling the two different types of contradiction and of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend and the principle of the "three no's" long advocated by Chairman Mao have also been conscientiously and correctly implemented. In short, a fundamental change has taken place in our party in the past 3 years and this is a remarkable achievement.

On the economic front, after doing a great deal of work, we eliminated the confusion caused by the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and restored and developed industrial and agricultural production at a fairly rapid rate. On the basis of summing up past experiences, we adopted the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy. We fought well the first battle for the four modernizations. In the past year, we scored a marked success in implementing the principle and greatly strengthened light and textile industries. Take Beijing as an example. In 1979, the pace of development of light industry was faster than that of heavy industry. Compared with the year before last, the production of television sets more than doubled. The output of bulbs, stoves, sewing machines, bicycles, watches and furniture increased enormously. While vigorously developing light industry, we have contracted the capital construction front to insure the smooth progress of a number of key enterprises (oil, power, iron and steel and so forth) which are closely connected with the overall situation of our national economy. We are gradually gaining experiences in giving enterprises decisionmaking power. The financial system and other systems are being reformed. We are rationally utilizing foreign capital and foreign techniques and seeking a faster and more economical way to develop our economy in accordance with the actual conditions in China. The implementation of the decision made by the central authorities on agriculture and the raising of prices of agricultural and subsidiary products have brought great changes to the rural areas. The peasants' living standards have generally improved and they are enthusiastic about production. Let us look at Douhe commune in Mianxian County, Hubei Province. Great changes took place in this commune in 1979 after a firm implementation of the spirit of the third plenary session. The total grain output increased by over 17 million jin to more than 101 million jin, a 21 percent increase over the peak year of 1978. The average income of every commune member was 162 yuan, a rise of 52 yuan compared with the year before last. In towns and cities throughout the country, the wages of a large number of staff members were readjusted. During the past year, we arranged jobs for 7 million people. All these have effectively improved the living conditions of the masses. During the past 3 years, the party and government organs at all levels have actively solved the problems of husbands and wives who are living in different places. According to initial statistics, more than 160,000 cadres who did not live with their spouses have now been reunited. Many families of staff members who were formerly separated have also been reunited. In 1979, the largest amount of housing for staff members since the founding of the PRC was completed. In Daqing oilfield alone, the housing area completed for staff members was more than 400,000 square meters of floorspace.

On the diplomatic front, the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, the conclusion of a treaty of friendship between China and Japan, the unprecedented increase in the number of visits by our national leaders to the United States, Japan, West Europe and certain friendly countries in Asia and the endless stream of visits by foreign leaders to our country have laid the foundation for our new diplomatic line and created relatively favorable international conditions for the realization of the four modernizations. The restoration of our legitimate seat on the International Olympic Committee and the achievements in the party's foreign policy have raised China's international status. The punitive campaign against the anti-China Le Duan clique in Vietnam in 1979 was successful militarily and politically and has played a major role in stabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia and in the struggle against international hegemonism.

As far as science, education and culture are concerned, the first national scientific conference to be held since the national liberation has stimulated the enthusiasm for studying science and technology on the part of those in scientific and technical circles, the people of the whole country and the masses of young people. Some achievements in scientific research have been scored. The party and state have considerably stepped up the pace of training scientific and technical personnel. A number of universities have been reopened or established and the number of students enrolled has increased. In addition, we have developed scientific and technical cooperation with many countries. A large number of students have been sent abroad to pursue higher education and foreign scholars have been encouraged to give lectures in China. Thus, we have strengthened the exchange of science and technology with various countries. The reform in the enrollment system for institutes of higher education--a reform which is a criticism of the "two assessments"--has reversed the serious chaotic situation created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" on the educational front, helped restore normal order and aroused the work enthusiasm of hundreds of millions of students and the masses of teachers. Following the negation of the idea of "dictatorship by the literary and artistic line," large numbers of fine films, theatrical works, and other works by Chinese and foreign authors have reappeared. We have a very lively cultural and artistic scene as a number of fine works have been produced which were well received by the masses. Various cultural and art magazines and journals have sprung up on an unprecedented scale since the founding of the state. In 1979, the film workers fought hard and succeeded in producing one feature film each week. The Fourth National Writers' Congress held in 1979 has effectively stimulated the flourishing of a hundred flowers in the cultural and artistic scene. The social sciences which revolved around the summing up of historical experiences and the study of various problems related to the four modernizations have been booming, thanks to the guideline of letting a hundred schools of thought contend. News, broadcasting, television and publishing enterprises are thriving. Physical culture, public health and tourist undertakings have made a great deal of progress. Our public security, procuratorial and judicial work, our work concerning nationalities, our united front work, and our work concerning workers, young people and women have begun to be placed on the right direction.

After summing up the positive and negative experiences and lessons since liberation over the past 3 years, our party and people have gained political maturity and an understanding of the four basic principles that were beyond the reach of the Great Cultural Revolution during its 10 years, clearly surpassing the level attained during the 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution. The masses inside and outside the party have increased their power of observation, enabling them to distinguish between genuine and sham socialism and between true and fake Marxism. They have also improved their skills in struggling against the counterrevolutionaries that have appeared under various disguises and in defending socialist economics and politics. This is a very rewarding experience. Along with the people, our party has persisted in comprehensively and accurately studying and applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as a scientific system and is thus capable of assuring the correctness of party leadership. Since our socialist cause has gained new vigor, can we not say that we are in a promising era in which many things can be done?

All in all, we have entered the 1980's with a situation that is improving. We have broken ground in various spheres that envisage our victorious advance. Despite the fact that we still have many problems to be solved in the present and in the future, we are fully confident of our future. The 1980's are the crucial era for realizing the four modernizations. Time is very precious so we must not delay even a single day or waste a single moment. We must work very hard and concentrate on the tasks at hand. If we lay good foundations during the 1980's, we will have reliable guarantees for achieving the modernization program in the next era.

5 Feb Article

HK130630 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 5 Feb 80 p 1 HK

[Unattributed article: "Three Major Events in the 1980's--Second in a Series of Talks on the Situation and Tasks"]

[Text] After all our past victories, we have now entered the 1980's fully confident. The 1980's will be a very important decade. It promises a very bright future for us in which we are to achieve our lofty goals.

In the 1980's we are entrusted by history with more glorious but arduous tasks. To realize the four modernizations by the turn of the century, there are many things for us to do. Among them, there are three important matters.

The first is to combat hegemonism and safeguard world peace in international affairs.

Concerning international relations, the 1980's will be an extremely turbulent era full of crises. The struggle against hegemonism as a serious task must be placed on the agenda of our country and our entire people. The sound of guns in Kabul has shown the world that the Soviet Union is intent on adopting a more aggressive strategy, unscrupulously grabbing strategic locations, passages and resources and stepping up its efforts to bring about its strategic plans aimed at world domination. Since its invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has been sending more troops into that country and their forces have also been amassed in large numbers along the Afghan-Pakistani and Afghan-Iranian borders. In addition, Moscow is greatly increasing its military presence in the Middle East and Indian Ocean region.

The path chosen by Moscow today is the very path which Hitler once took in his plan for world domination by expansion and annexation. Soviet social-imperialism is more sinister than any other brand of imperialism. For many years now, it has been flaunting the banner of "opposing imperialism" and "supporting national liberation movements" and posing as a "natural ally" of the Third World while conducting activities of aggression and expansion against Third World countries. It says a lot of deceitful things about "detente" to cover up its policies of aggression and expansion and monstrosly escalate its activities in this respect. Soviet social-imperialism today has indeed become the most dangerous source of war in the world.

As the world advances amid turbulence, we must unite with the peoples of the various countries in the world and make earnest efforts to counter Soviet hegemonism. Safeguarding world peace and opposing any aggressive war are the common wishes and demands of the peoples of all countries. We are determined to achieve the four modernizations and it will not be possible without a peaceful international environment. However, both historical experiences and present reality tell us that peace cannot be won and maintained by praying. We cannot effectively deal blows at those bent on starting a war, delay the outbreak of war or insure a longer period of peace unless we conduct a good deal of arduous work in a basic manner. We are convinced that as long as all the peace-loving countries and peoples in the whole world strengthen their unity, make concerted efforts and cooperate with each other, the struggle against hegemonism will surely bring victory.

The second important matter is that we should do our utmost to achieve the goal in the 1980's of returning Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland, accomplishing the great task of reunifying our motherland.

Taiwan has been an inalienable part of China since antiquity. Throughout history, foreign invasions and internal strife have failed to split the Chinese nation permanently. Taiwan's separation from the motherland for nearly 30 years has been artificial and against our national interests and aspirations, and this must not be allowed to continue. The important task of reunifying our motherland, on which hinges the future of the whole nation, now lies before every Chinese in Taiwan and on the mainland.

Radical changes have taken place in China's status in the world over the past 30 years. Our country's international prestige is rising constantly and its international role is becoming increasingly more important. Every Chinese is proud to see the growing strength and prosperity of our motherland. Entering the 1980's, we are confronted with a glorious task. In other words, we should unite with people of various nationalities throughout the country, arouse all positive factors, work with one heart and one mind, go all out and aim high and build our modern and strong socialist motherland in a greater, faster, better and more economic way. Taiwan is an island of our motherland. Separated from the motherland, it will be bullied by others. In recent years, although Taiwan has developed economically, it has a dependent colonial economy which cannot withstand storms and stress. Only by returning to the motherland will Taiwan have a truly bright future. If we can end the present disunity and join forces soon, there will be no end to our contributions to the future of mankind. Early reunification of our motherland is a common desire of all the people of China, including our compatriots on Taiwan. It is also an irresistible historical trend.

The great principle explicitly contained in the "message to compatriots in Taiwan", issued by the NPC Standing Committee, is our government's policy and should be sincerely implemented. It is neither an expedient measure nor the so-called "offensive of the united front." This policy is entirely based on the righteous cause of the Chinese nation and the basic interests of the whole country. It respects the status quo on Taiwan and fully takes into account the interests and future of the entire people of Taiwan and the Taiwan authorities. The broad masses of our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao warmly support the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland. They have actively conducted various activities and exerted their great efforts to accomplish the important task of reunifying the motherland. We firmly believe that during the 1980's, the people on Taiwan, who are imbued with a patriotic tradition, will work together with the people of the whole country and continue to contribute actively. The sacred historical task of the reunification of our motherland will be accomplished by the people of our generation.

The third important matter is to step up economic construction so we can increase the pace of the four modernizations. Strictly speaking the four modernizations mean economic construction.

The most important of the three important matters is the four modernizations effort. This provides the main basis for solving our international and domestic problems. Everything depends on whether or not we manage our own affairs well. The important or unimportant role we play in international affairs depends on the quick or slow development of our own economy. With our country more developed and thriving, we will have a greater role in international affairs. At present, our role in international affairs is not unimportant, but with a more powerful material foundation and greater material strength, we will be able to play a more important role. We are superior to Taiwan in political and economic systems. We must also gain a certain degree of superiority over Taiwan in economic development. This is what we must achieve. With the four modernizations properly carried out and the economy developed, our effort to achieve unity will be a different story. Therefore, both the struggle against hegemonism on the international scene and the effort to achieve national unity by returning Taiwan to the fold of the motherland call for handling our economy well.

It has been 30 years since the founding our state. Chiefly because of the sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we have lost a lot of time. We must make up for lost time without delay. If we are to achieve the four modernizations by the end of the century, we have only 20 years left. That is the 1980's and the 1990's. If no decisive achievements are scored in the 1980's, this will mean a setback. Therefore, as far as our construction effort is concerned, the 1980's are important and decisive years. Given a proper foundation in these 10 years and another decade of efforts, the possibility of realizing Chinese-style modernization in the next 20 years will be strong. Twenty years seems a long time, but time flies. The international and the domestic situation and the glorious and arduous task of achieving the four modernizations in the 1980's require us to have a keen sense of urgency and a high degree of consciousness. Not a single day must be lost. We must concentrate on achieving the four modernizations with undivided attention. Achieving the four modernizations is the main task we have set for ourselves. We can never again divert our energies from it.

In the 3 years or so since the toppling of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have achieved gratifying results on various fronts. The favorable situation is developing fast and has even exceeded the expectations of the party and all the people. People deeply feel the solid block of ice has been smashed; a path has been carved out and the "ship" of the four modernizations can move ahead at full speed. But it should be noted that in the past 20 years or so, the whole party and country did not seriously shift the work focus to economic construction. As a result, we lack adequate experience. Many problems still exist in our economic work. Some problems have not been solved in time. Many problems, difficulties and troubles still face us. Some comrades have taken the internal injuries and difficulties created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" so seriously that they think these difficulties cannot be overcome. They pay too much attention to the negative factors that are being overcome. They fail to note the positive factors that are growing. Some comrades always hope they can cure all wounds and set everything right overnight. Once they find they cannot immediately get what they want in practice, they lose their patience and grumble. This is not right. We should seriously sum up experiences and lessons, actively put forward rational suggestions, set all the people in motion, draw on collective wisdom and strength, strengthen our confidence in achieving victory and properly carry out the four modernizations.

We have the confidence and the ability needed to realize the three important objectives of the 1980's. Let us plunge into the great battle to build enterprises with confidence!

RENMIN RIBAO EXPLAINS RETROACTIVE FORCE OF CRIMINAL LAW

HK080448 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 80 p 5 HK

[Legal notes by Gao Mingxuan: "On the Retroactive Force of the Criminal Law"]

[Text] Our criminal law went into effect on 1 January. How should we deal with crimes which we have not handled or failed to handle before the criminal law came into effect? Should we deal with them in accordance with the present criminal law or the previous laws, decrees and policies? If we handle them according to the present criminal law, that means it can be applied retroactively; if we deal with them according to the previous laws, decrees and policies, we can say that the present criminal law is not retroactive.

Article 9 of the criminal law says: "Acts committed after the founding of the PRC and before the present law comes into effect which were not considered to be offenses under the law, decrees and policies at that time should be dealt with according to the law, decrees and policies at that time. Those which were considered to be offenses under the law, decrees and policies at that time and are punishable according to Section 8 of Chapter IV of the general provisions of the present law should be punished in line with the law, decrees and policies at that time. However, the present law is to be applied if an act is not considered an offense or if a lighter sentence will be imposed under present law." From the spirit of this article, we realize that acts committed during the period between 1 October 1949 to 31 December 1979 should be handled in accordance with the following principles:

First, any act which was not considered to be an offense under the previous law, decrees and policies should not be regarded as a crime.

Second, any act which was considered to be an offense under the previous law, decrees and policies but which is not regarded as a crime under the present law should not be taken as offense provided that the case has not been brought trial and no court decision has been made.

Third, any act which was and is considered to be an offense under the previous law, decrees and policies as well as under the present criminal law for which the statute of limitations has not expired should be punished in line with the previous law, decrees and policies unless a lighter sentence will be imposed on it under the present criminal law. For instance, in the past various counterrevolutionary cases were dealt with according to the "rules and regulations of punishing counterrevolutionaries" which conforms with the Chapter 1 in the specific provisions of the present criminal law. However, lighter sentences will be imposed under the present criminal law. Therefore, since the present criminal law became effective, it should be applied to the past counterrevolutionary cases which should still be punished.

The methods contained in Article 9 of the present criminal law are in accordance with the spirit of "leniency toward past cases," which will be beneficial to limiting the scope of the prosecution and helping more people by educating them and turning passive factors into positive ones.

ADDITION TO CHEN MUHUA SPEAKS AT FAMILY PLANNING MEETING

The following addition supplied from Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese of 3 February 1980 from page 1 should be made to the article "Chen Muhua, Bo Yibo Speak at Family Planning Meeting," published in the 4 February People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT on page L 2:

Page L 2, first paragraph, line three: "...in due course, so that the total population of China will be controlled at about 1.2 billion by the end of this century, in order to insure greater and faster economic development in the country and improvements in the people's living standards, and to raise the cultural level of the Chinese nation."

"Chen Muhua made this calculation: If young people marry at age 20, there will be five generations in a century; but if they marry at age 25, there will only be four. The reduction by a whole generation of people is a matter of great importance in controlling population growth. Besides, in his prime a youth should be wholeheartedly devoted to his study and work in order to make greater contributions to the four modernizations. For this reason, for both the nation and the individuals concerned it is profitable for citizens to delay marriages and childbirth and exercise birth control." She was speaking...

ANHUI'S PARTY ORGANS, PEOPLE STUDY DENG REPORT

OW132135 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] Since the beginning of February, party organs, party members, cadres and people of Anhui have been studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important report on the current situation and tasks and Comrade Wan Li's important speech conveying Comrade Deng's report. They unanimously held: This important report delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on behalf of the party Central Committee clearly elucidates the current situation at home and abroad, outlines our main tasks in the 1980's and the prerequisites to fulfill these tasks, and charts the proper direction for the development of socialist modernization. The speech Comrade Wan Li delivered conveying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report was clear-cut and realistic. It was direct and filled people with enthusiasm. They pledged to warmly support this speech and firmly implement the guidelines laid down in it.

After Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report and Comrade Wan Li's speech were distributed, the Fuyang, Suxian, Luan, Anqing, Chaohu, Chizhou, Huizhou, Wuhu and Chuxian prefectural CCP committees and the Huainan, Huaibei, Hefei, Wuhu, Anqing, Tongling, Bengbu and Maanshan municipal CCP committees held Standing Committee meetings to conscientiously study and discuss them. After these meetings, various prefectures and municipalities held meetings of cadres and party members of organs at the prefectural and municipal levels in which the leading comrades of the prefectural and municipal CCP committees studied both the report and speech in close connection with local conditions.

The Chuxian Prefectural CCP Committee freely discussed the prefecture's favorable situation in agriculture. Those attending the meeting sponsored by the Chuxian Prefectural CCP Committee pointed out: Since the enforcement of the responsibility system in the countryside, the prefecture has witnessed rapid progress in economic construction. A new situation has taken place, with the prefecture's people producing more grain and oil-bearing crops and meat, building more new houses and buying more sewing machines, bicycles and wristwatches. They pointed out: At present, there are a few people who have doubts about the excellent prevailing situation. This is wrong.

In the course of studying the documents, discussing the current situation and looking back on the past, various localities held that it was not easy to bring about the present favorable situation. To develop this favorable situation further, it is necessary to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity. In the course of analyzing the political situation, party members, cadres and people of Huainan Municipality also mentioned a number of factors of instability:

1. The pernicious influence of the gang of four still exists organizationally and ideologically.
2. Factionalism still prevails.
3. People who engage in smashing, beating and looting continue to appear.
4. The activities of all types of criminals are still rampant.
5. There are still people who uphold anarchism and ultraindividualism.

They expressed the belief that one of the main reasons for these problems is the fact that political and judicial departments fail to adopt strong measures. They fail to strictly enforce state laws or to deal hard blows at evil elements.

The organizational departments also too lenient and fail to strictly enforce discipline. Instead of individuals subordinating themselves to the organization, it is the organization which subordinates itself to the individuals. The discipline inspection departments also are too lenient. They fail to seriously deal with the cases in which state laws and party discipline are violated. The departments for handling visitors and letters of complainants are also lenient. They do not dare to adhere to principle when handling visitors and letters of complainants. The party members, cadres and people in Huainan Municipality said that the leadership at all levels must take the lead in combating this trend in order to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE OPENS 10 FEB

Discussion of Deng Report

OW131313 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] The second session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress opened in Hefei on 10 February. All committee members on the morning of 10 February discussed and approved the agenda of the second session. According to the agenda, the second session was scheduled to study and discuss Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks, hear a report on election experiments in two municipalities and three counties in Anhui Province and on arrangements for elections this year, and hear and pass resolutions on reports concerning environmental protection and security work.

Attending the meeting were Chairman Gu Zhuoxin and Vice Chairmen Li Shinong, Hu Kaiming, Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Yang Chengzong, Ying Yiquan, Yang Ming, and Zhang Zuoyin of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress. Vice Governor Cheng Guanghua, President Chen Yuanliang of the Anhui Provincial Higher People's Court, and responsible comrades of the provincial civil affairs bureau and election office also attended the meeting as observers. All committee members held: Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report is extremely important and conforms with reality. It is a programmatic document which will help the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to reach a common understanding in the spirit of the party's third plenary session and to further implement the political, ideological and organizational lines laid down by the party for the 1980's. This document is of great significance because it shows the people of the whole country the direction to advance in achieving the four modernizations.

Many committee members said: Since the downfall of the gang of four, especially in the past 2 years and more since the publication of the party Central Committee's directive on solving the question of Anhui provincial party committee's leadership, the provincial party committee has devoted itself to implementing the various policies laid down by the party, and has further consolidated the leading groups at various levels in the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four and their agents in Anhui Province. Through discussions on the question of the criterion of truth, efforts have been made to further revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts, to redress many cases of injustice, and to earnestly implement the two documents on agricultural development adopted by the party. This has been a direct impetus to Anhui's agricultural development. The political and economic situation is now splendid in Anhui Province. It is not only wrong but also groundless for anyone to doubt the excellent situation in our province.

The committee members pointed out: Safeguarding the political situation of stability and unity is the basic guarantee for doing a good job in economic construction. Only by maintaining a political situation of stability and unity can we advance. Considering the current conditions in our province, a political situation of stability and unity has already taken shape in Anhui. But there are still factors contributing to instability in some localities. Activities undermining the excellent situation of stability and unity are still being carried out from time to time by a handful of remnant followers of the gang of four, counterrevolutionaries, elements who engage in beating, smashing and looting, and criminals and other elements who practice anarchism and factionalism. We must work hard to eliminate these factors detrimental to stability and unity, wage a resolute struggle against persons and deeds harmful to stability and unity, and strengthen the socialist legal system and the preservation of social order. Everyone must try to become an activist in promoting stability and unity in order to further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and to insure smooth progress in our four modernizations. All committee members pointed out: Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the provincial people's committee, we must take unified steps and go all out to build China into a modern, powerful socialist state.

Report on Experimental Elections

OW140603 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] The second meeting of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress continued its plenary session on 11 February. Attending the session were Chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress Gu Zhuoxin and Vice Chairmen Hu Kaiming, Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Yang Chengzong, Ying Yiquan, Yang Ming and Zhang Zuoyin. Also present were Chen Yuanliang, president of the provincial higher people's court, and responsible persons of the provincial civil affairs bureau and the provincial election office.

On the morning of 11 February, entrusted by the provincial people's government, Vice Governor Cheng Guanghua delivered a report on the status of experimental election work in two municipalities and three counties and on arrangements for this year's election work. In his report, he pointed out: Based on the guidelines of the "organic law of the local people's congresses and the local people's governments of the People's Republic of China" and the "electoral law for the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses of the People's Republic of China" promulgated by the second session of the Fifth NPC, and related documents of the central authorities, the provincial party committee and the former provincial revolutionary committee decided to conduct experimental election work in two municipalities--Hefei, including Changfeng County which is under its jurisdiction, and Maanshan--and three counties--Dangtu, Shucheng and Guzhen. The experimental work in these municipalities and counties began in mid-September 1979 and ended in mid-December.

Discussing the significance of direct county level elections in his report, Comrade Cheng Changhua said: The practice of direct county level elections and the establishment of a Standing Committee for county level people's congresses and people's governments constitute an important reform in our country's election system and the building of local political power. They are important measures to improve and perfect our country's people's congresses, the basic political organization.

Comrade Cheng Guanghua also pointed out: The provincial party committee and the former provincial revolutionary committee paid very close attention to this experimental election work. They established goals and made specific arrangements. They also assigned over 20 cadres from departments of the provincial offices concerned to organize a work group. This group was sent to municipalities and counties to help in the work, thus improving the results. In conclusion, Comrade Cheng Guanghua spoke of arrangements for this year's election work, calling on all localities to select one or two counties in the first half of this year for elections and gain further experience in preparation for a meeting of leading comrades of those counties involved in this work after the spring festival. He called on them to study and arrange experimental election work for the first half of this year in preparation for the provincewide municipality and county elections in the second half.

On the afternoon of 11 February, Hu Kaiming, vice chairman and concurrently secretary general of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, gave the session his opinions on the establishment of organizations of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and on the work of the Standing Committee. A discussion of his opinions followed.

ANHUI RIBAO URGES STABILIZING PRODUCTION RESPONSIBILITY

OW111812 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1429 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] Hefei, 9 Feb--ANHUI RIBAO on 6 February published a commentator's article entitled "The System of Responsibility for Production in Various Forms Should Be Stabilized as Soon as Possible." The article emphatically points out: It is of paramount importance to strictly enforce and stabilize the system of responsibility for production in various forms before spring farming begins. This will put the peasants' minds at ease, make the first spring farming of the 1980's a success and achieve another bumper harvest this year.

The article continues: After publicizing and implementing the two documents issued by the central authorities on agricultural problems, many places in Anhui Province carried out the rural economic policies and began to enforce the system of responsibility for production in various forms. Last year's experience demonstrated that this system played an active role in varying degrees. The system of responsibility on the basis of output was particularly successful and was especially welcomed by the peasants. The task before us now is to fully mobilize the masses to review past experiences, stabilize the system as soon as possible and improve and perfect it gradually.

The reason we stress stabilizing this system as soon as possible is that it concerns the acceleration of agricultural development and is conducive to stability and unity in the countryside, to arousing the peasants' full enthusiasm for production and to enhancing the peasants' sense of obligation for production and agricultural development. If this system remains uncertain for a long time or if it should be changed repeatedly, people cannot feel assured, the labor force cannot be rationally organized to engage in production and the policy of "to each according to his work" cannot be carried out. This would diminish the commune members' enthusiasm for production.

The article contends: Specific conditions vary from place to place. Enforcement or perfection of the system of responsibility should be done in such a way that it suits local conditions, especially essential ones. Where this system has already been initiated and carried out very successfully, it should be stabilized and then improved and perfected. When problems occur in the course of enforcement of this system, it is most necessary to mobilize the masses to conduct serious discussions in order to formulate plans and stabilize the system as soon as possible. Particularly in places where, because of the serious sabotage of the ultraleftist line, the production level is very low and the masses are demanding a system of responsibility for production, leading comrades at various levels should respect the masses' will and actively support and assist them in selecting a system of responsibility for production on the basis of output suitable to local conditions and conducive to increased farm production. There remain some places where this system has not been enacted. As a result the peasants' enthusiasm has been diminished and agricultural production adversely affected. In those places leading comrades should grasp the opportunity before spring farming to help the masses establish a system of production responsibility that is satisfactory to them and suited to local conditions. They should not procrastinate any longer.

The article says: It is hoped that leading comrades at all levels will immediately take up this task, enact effective measures, strengthen their leadership and strive to enforce and stabilize the system of responsibility in various forms before the spring farming begins to reassure the peasants, stabilize production order, make all preparations for spring farming at an early date and lay a foundation for this year's bumper agricultural harvest.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN, HUI YUYU ATTEND SPRING FESTIVAL PARTY

OW121725 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government hosted a tea party this afternoon to celebrate spring festival. Responsible comrades of the party and government and more than 180 personages from the educational, scientific and technological, public health, physical culture and other departments happily gathered and cordially conversed to celebrate the spring festival together.

Xu Jiatun, Hui Yuyu, Zhang Zhongliang, Gong Weizhen, Kuang Yaming, Wu Yifang, Yang Tingbao, Guan Wenwei, Hua Chengyi, Qang Zhaoquan, Liu Shuxun and other responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee were present at the tea party, which was presided over by Comrade Gong Weizhen, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, vice governor and director of the Scientific Education Department under the provincial party committee. Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, spoke. He extended greetings and wished everyone good health and success in work. Comrade Xu Jiatun said: Since the downfall of the gang of four, the educational, scientific and technical, public health and physical culture workers in our province have done much work, made great contributions and achieved new results. He pointed out: In pushing forward the four modernizations, the scientific and technical and educational workers are shouldering a heavy responsibility.

We expressed the hope that all experts and scholars present at the tea party would give full play to their abilities and get united to make more contributions to the four modernizations in the 1980's, in which there are areas for them to use their talents.

The representatives from all walks of life made lively speeches at the party. Some old experts voiced their determination to dedicate the rest of their lives to the four modernizations. Some young comrades also voiced their determination to assiduously master their profession and skills and do their jobs well. Many comrades also gave some useful views and made a few good suggestions in their speeches. Provincial Governor Hui Yuyu gave the concluding speech at the party.

PENG CHONG ATTENDS SHANGHAI WOMEN'S TEA PARTY

OW122119 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal Women's Federation held a spring vestival tea party for women of various circles this afternoon at the Shanghai Exhibition Hall. Peng Chong, first secretary, Yang Fuzhen, Standing Committee member, and other comrades of the Shanghai municipal party committee attended the tea party on invitation. More than 200 people gathered together to celebrate the first spring of the 1980's, including leading women cadres of departments concerned of the municipal party committee and the municipal government, women model workers and advanced workers, "8 March" Red-banner pace setters, women representatives from various circles and women's work cadres.

The tea party was filled with a warm, happy atmosphere. (Zhang Yinghua), associate research fellow of the Silicate Chemistry Technology Institute; (Zhang Yizhi), deputy director of the No 8 dyestuff chemical works; (Cheng Shufang), a young woman worker of the Jiangnan Shipyard; (Li Jinglian), a young scientist recently returned from abroad; and other comrades made speeches. They expressed their determination to speed up their efforts to do a good job in scientific research and production and make greater contributions to developing our country's industrial production and scientific studies in the 1980's--a decade in which much can be accomplished. (Pan Rongwen), widow of martyr Lu Shicai, recited two poems she wrote in memory of the martyr. She expressed her determination to carry out the unfulfilled wish of the martyr and to redouble her efforts to do her own job well.

Comrade Peng Chong also spoke at the tea party. He encouraged the women of the entire city to give full play to their wisdom and talents at their work posts. He expressed the hope that large numbers of outstanding women will come forward in the new Long March. At the tea party, famous actresses (Yuan Xuefen), (Qin Yulan), (Li Riyi), (Hua Wenyi), (Zhou Liangliang), (Liu Yunruo) and (Ma Lili) performed fine literary and art items.

ZHEJIANG: TIE YING CONVEYS DENG REPORT TO LITERARY, ART WORKERS

OW130352 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] The Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government on the morning of 12 February held a 1980 spring festival tea party for literary and art circles at the Hangzhou municipal hostel on Qunying Road.

Concerned comrades from the nine affiliated associations of the provincial federation of literary and art circles and the provincial and the Hangzhou municipal cultural, press, publishing, broadcasting and archive-museum units as well as the provincial institute of social sciences attended the party. Over 280 noted literary and art personages gathered to happily chat about the excellent situation in the past few years and discuss their glorious tasks in the first spring of the 1980's.

Comrade Wang Jiayang, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and director of the Propaganda Department under the provincial CCP committee, presided over the gathering. Comrade Tie Ying, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Li Fengping, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor of Zhejiang; Xue Ju, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and other leading comrades attended the tea party. Comrade Tie Ying spoke at the gathering: [Begin recording] Comrades: We have invited comrades from the literary and art circles to gather at this spring festival tea party here today to celebrate the first spring festival of the 1980's, to celebrate the gratifying achievements made by the literary and art circles last year and to greet the new victory of 1980. This is of tremendous significance. On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government, I take this opportunity to extend festival greetings and best regards to all comrades present here and to the comrades of the literary and art circles throughout our province. While we were triumphantly ushering in the 1980's, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made a report on the current situation and tasks ahead. This is a very important report. It is a fundamental policy guiding us to triumphantly advance in all fields of work not only now but throughout the 1980's. [end recording]

Comrade Tie Ying's speech consisted of two parts. The first part dwelled on the present excellent situation and encouraged all comrades to grasp well the essence of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report. The second part dealt with the various tasks of 1980 with added remarks fully confirming the achievement of the literary and art circles in our province and proposing clear-cut tasks for the well-known literary and art circles in our province. His speech was repeatedly interrupted by the comrades' applause. After summing up the present excellent situation, Secretary Tie expressed high hopes for the literary and art circles in our province. On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, he listed new and still stricter requirements for our province's literary and art circles.

He said: [Begin recording] The literary and art front is a very important and indispensable one for our socialist cause. The work of the literary and art workers in our province last year was outstanding and their achievements were tremendous. They were positive and earnest in implementing the resolution of the 3d session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the party's double-hundred policy with good results. While pursuing a high-level material civilization, we must also look to a high-level socialist spiritual civilization. While promoting the development of the socialist economy, we must strive for the prosperity of socialist culture and art. Our literature and art should reflect the people's great struggle for the march toward the socialist modernization as well as China's bright present and rich past, and should help the people understand and overcome the difficulties and obstacles ahead and enhance their confidence and will to fight. Our party has always shown concern for and attached importance to literary and art work. We should continue to adhere to Comrade Mao Zedong's policy that all our literature and art are for the masses of the people, primarily the workers, peasants and soldiers. [end recording]

XI ZHONGXUN DISCUSSES DENG REPORT AT GUANGDONG CPPCC GATHERING

HK140458 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 Feb 80 HK

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 12 February, the Guangdong provincial and Guangzhou municipal CPPCC committees jointly held a spring festival tea party in the Guangdong reception house for people of all circles to celebrate the first spring festival in the 1980's. Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun and other responsible comrades of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee attended the tea party. Comrade Yin Linping, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee, presided. Huang Youmou, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress and vice president of the Zhongshan University; Xiao Junying, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress and chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang; (Huang Fukang), vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese; (Wang Xuequan), vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee and vice president of the Huanan Industrial College; (Chen Yilin), vice chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang; (Liu Weiliang), vice chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal Federation of Industry and Commerce; and (Li Chen), professor of the Jinan University and a Taiwan compatriot, spoke at the tea party.

Comrades Xi Zhongxun and Yang Shangkun also spoke at the tea party. Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: The current situation in both China and Guangdong is very good. Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently made an important report on the current situation and tasks ahead, putting forward three major tasks to be embarked on in the 1980's and noting that, to realize the four modernizations, it is necessary to have four prerequisites. The report is in fact a mobilization call by the CCP Central Committee for the whole party and army and for all the people in the first spring of the 1980's. It is also a general plan for our work in the 1980's. It is of very great current as well as historical significance. We must seriously study the report and implement it in our practical work. Comrade Xi Zhongxun hoped that the participants will unite together and work as one in the new period to attain the four modernizations, do their best and make new contributions to develop the four modernizations, march toward advancements in science and technology, develop Guangdong's foreign trade, speed up the four modernizations, uphold stability and unity and realize the return of Taiwan and the unification of the motherland.

XI ZHONGXUN ADDRESSES GUANGZHOU YOUNG PEOPLE AT TEA PARTY

HK131155 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Feb 80 HK

[Excerpts] At today's spring festival tea party for young people in Guangzhou, Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, governor of Guangdong and first political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units, said: The 1980's are years when the young people should give full play to their talents and energetically do a good job of their work. It is an excellent opportunity for the young people to render meritorious service to the four modernizations of the motherland. The young people are builders as well as beneficiaries of the four modernizations. Glory belongs to those young people who make contributions to the four modernizations. The spring festival tea party for young people in Guangzhou was jointly held by the Guangdong Provincial CYL Committee, the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee and the Guangdong provincial and Guangzhou municipal federations of youth. Some 300 representatives of the young people of all circles attended the tea party.

They happily gathered in the Yuexiu guesthouse on the morning of 11 February and expressed their thoughts and plans in greeting the first spring of the 1980's. Comrade Xi Zhongxun attended the tea party and spoke. In his speech, and on behalf of the Guangdong provincial and Guangzhou municipal CCP committees and people's governments, Comrade Xi Zhongxun first extended his warm greetings for the spring festival to the participants and also his warm regards to the young people fighting on all fronts throughout the province.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report about the current situation and tasks ahead is a programmatic document which is in keeping with the practical situation, determinedly implement it. After giving an account of the fundamental changes which have occurred in Guangdong since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, Comrade Xi Zhongxun noted: As long as we determinedly implement the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and focus our attention on developing the four modernizations with one heart and one mind, we will be able to score even greater achievements and the situation will continue to improve. Comrade Xi Zhongxun emphatically noted: The targets for which we CCP members have struggled all our lives are to liberate our motherland and make it prosper, allow the people to lead happy lives together and make the socialist and communist ideals a magnificent reality on the horizon of China. At present, the work focus of our whole party has been shifted to developing the four modernizations. The four modernizations, when summed up, mean economic construction which is the core of the three major tasks which we must embark on in the 1980's. Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: A modern new China will be gradually and victoriously realized amid the struggles in the next 10 or 20 years. This constitutes the general line for which we must struggle and is also our greatest policy. We must firmly grasp the current excellent situation and advance into victory.

At today's spring festival tea party, Comrade Xi Zhongxun introduced the heroic People's Policeman Bu Dongchang to the young participants. Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: Comrade Bu Dongchang is a hero and model. We must learn from him. He was immediately greeted with a great applause. Other leading comrades of Guangdong and Guangzhou Municipality present at today's tea party included Yang Shang Kun, Chen Yueping, Zhong Ming, Lin Xi and Luo Fanqun.

HUBEI OFFICIAL OUTLINES INDUSTRIAL TASKS FOR 1980's

HK090624 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 80 HK

[Excerpts] A responsible comrade of the Hubei Provincial Industry and Communications Office recently spoke to a station reporter on vigorously grasping the movement to increase production and practice economy, to open up more production opportunities, and to strive to fulfill and overfulfill the 1980 industrial production quotas. He said: The provincial CCP committee demands that industrial production this year rise by more than 10 percent. We should do this and, according to the actual conditions in the provinces, it is completely possible. To fulfill the province's industrial production tasks, all departments, factories and mines on the industrial and communications front must grasp the following tasks:

1. Open up more production opportunities, gear output to the needs of society, and run all enterprises in a lively way.

2. Vigorously reduce consumption of fuel, power and raw materials. In particular, we must save energy. We must strive to increase and speed up production by practicing economy. Departments in charge of industry and communications, factories, mines and other enterprises must adopt effective measures to achieve the targets set down by the State Council on economizing in fuel consumption this year by 10 percent, coal consumption by 5 percent and electricity consumption by 3 percent. They must actively popularize the most effective new techniques for saving energy.
3. Continue to rectify and strengthen the basic work of quality control, launch mass technical innovations, and fight an offensive battle to improve product quality.
4. Further speed up the development of the light and textile industries, and insure that the speed of their development meets the demands of both the people's daily lives and the export trade.
5. Seriously do a good job of tapping potential and carrying out innovations and improvements in existing enterprises. The stress in this work is on weak links such as saving energy, reducing consumption of raw materials, increasing output of products in short supply, improving the production levels of the light and textile industries, and improving the quality and increasing the variety of products.
6. Reorganize industry in accordance with the principle of coordination between specialized departments. This work must be speeded up. All prefectures and municipalities as well as the provincial industry and communications bureaus must organize forces to investigate and study, to draw up plans and formulate specific schemes. In light of the different circumstances, we should organize specialized companies such as enterprises, comprehensive joint companies, and production and technology service companies. We must organize experiments on expanding the self-management rights of enterprises, sum up experiences and continue to make progress in this respect. We must continue to improve the 153 existing experimental enterprises. We must also strengthen the training of cadres and workers and continuously improve their standards of management and professional work.

HUBEI RIBAO CARRIES ARTICLE ON PARTY LEADERSHIP

HK060236 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 80 HK

[Report on HUBEI RIBAO 2 February commentator's article: "Party Leadership Is the Fundamental Guarantee for Realizing the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] The article says: To build socialist modernization in China, where the territory is vast and population dense, it is necessary to have a political line that is unswerving and implemented from beginning to end and a political environment of stability and unity; it is necessary for all people to bring into play the revolutionary spirit of struggling hard for achievement; and it is necessary to build a large cadre force that persists in the socialist road and possesses specialized knowledge and ability. These conditions are very important. The lack of any one of them will affect the achievement of the four modernizations. However, the core is to persist in party leadership. Without party leadership, we cannot thoroughly implement the correct political line; without party leadership, there will be no political situation of stability and unity; without party leadership, we cannot encourage the spirit of struggling hard for achievements; without party leadership, we cannot build a large cadre force that is both Red and expert. In other words, there will be nothing without party leadership, and the four modernizations will just become empty words.

After reviewing the history of the past century and more and the great achievements of the state's socialist revolution and socialist construction, the article points out: Therefore, we absolutely cannot shake our trust in the party, which is the command headquarters for devising strategy, for rousing our vigorous efforts to make the state prosperous, for bringing about radical changes in the situation and for building the four modernizations. People who believe it is not essential to have party leadership in the promotion of the four modernizations should be reminded that Stalin once said: "That is equivalent to saying that proletarian struggle can proceed without the command headquarters and core leadership, which are specialized in investigating struggle conditions and devising methods of struggle. That is equivalent to saying that it is better to fight without a commanding headquarters than with one. It is stupid to say such things."

The article says: In order to achieve the four modernizations by the end of this century, it is necessary to establish firm confidence among the entire party and among all the people. Where does this confidence come from? Historical experience has proven that confidence comes first from trusting the party. Comrade Mao Zedong once pointed out: "We should trust the masses and we should trust the party. These are two fundamental principles. If we are doubtful about these two principles, we will not be able to do anything." Today, we still have to firmly remember and follow these two principles and establish confidence in victory in the four modernizations from them. The article elaborates on the relationship between strengthening party leadership and bringing democracy into play, and pointed out: To uphold party leadership is precisely the most important and most essential premise for developing socialist democracy and for putting it on a sound basis. The article also said: There are currently some shortcomings in the party's discipline, and it is necessary to reaffirm the party's four principles: the individual must obey the organization, the minority must obey the majority, the lower levels must obey the higher levels and the entire party must obey the Central Committee. We must stress in particular that the entire party must obey the Central Committee.

The HUBEI RIBAO commentator's article says in conclusion: Our party has been strengthened in the long-term revolutionary wars and the trials of various political storms. The party showed great wisdom and strength in the struggle to win victory over class enemies inside and outside the state, in particular, in the struggle to win victory over the Lin Biao and the gang of four antiparty cliques and in the struggle to win victory over various difficulties confronting the socialist cause. It is worthy to be called the core leadership of the Chinese people. As long as we are united around the party, obey party leadership and follow the commands of the party, socialist modernization will definitely be achieved.

MEETING OF WUHAN AIR FORCE PROGRESSIVES ENDS 5 FEB

HK090622 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] The second congress of progressive units and individuals of the Air Force of the Wuhan PLA units in learning from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone Sixth Company and the 1st Flying Division victoriously concluded on 5 February. At the closing ceremony, a leading comrade of the Air Force of the Wuhan PLA units read decisions by the Air Force CCP Committee naming the party committees of three division level units as progressive units of 1979 for learning from the 1st Flying Division, and naming the party committees of 28 regiment level units as progressive units of 1979 for learning from the 1st Flying Division. He also issued certificates of commendation to pace setters and individuals for learning from the Hard-Bone Sixth Company and from Lei Feng.

The congress held: "We must unswervingly implement the party's political line, stress the building of the party committees and establish leadership groups with prestige. Learning from these three things, we must forge large numbers of Red and expert men of ability and cultivate our own model figures like (Hua Jin) and (Wang Ang)."

SUN GUOZHI ATTENDS HUNAN SUPPORT-ARMY GATHERING

HK071122 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] Some 1,700 army men and people in Changsha Municipality held a 4 February gathering in the Hunan Theater to support the army, give preferential treatment to dependents of PLA personnel, support the government and cherish the people. In attendance were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, provincial people's congress Standing Committee, provincial people's government, Hunan Military District, PLA units stationed in Changshan, provincial CPPCC committee and Changsha Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; and representatives of workers, peasants, dependents of martyrs and PLA personnel, education and science circles, returned Overseas Chinese, organ cadres, residents, youths, juveniles and commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Changsha.

Changsha Municipal CCP Committee Secretary Shi Xinshan presided over the gathering. Sun Guozhi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and provincial governor, spoke. After dealing with the fine situation in the whole province, he pointed out: "The achieved results and the vigorous support of the PLA units stationed in the province are inseparable." On behalf of organs at all levels of the party and government and all peoples throughout the province, he extended deep gratitude to the commanders and fighters. He also emphatically pointed out: "We must seriously conduct education for the cadres and masses in supporting the army, giving preferential treatment to dependents of PLA personnel and strengthening army-government and army-people unity. We must firmly establish the idea of supporting the army and cherishing the people. We must vigorously publicize the great merits and revolutionary traditions of the PLA and extensively and penetratingly carry out the activities of learning from the PLA."

Hunan Provincial Military District Commander Tong Guogui spoke, demanding: "All PLA units must extensively, penetratingly and persistently support the government and cherish the people. We must spontaneously respect and uphold the unified leadership of local party committees and humbly learn from the masses. We must actively take part in and support local socialist modernization and, with Lei Feng as our example, do more good things for the people. We must help public security departments tidy up and maintain social order. We must act as models in observing the policies, laws and orders of the party and government, the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention so that the relations between the army and the government and the army and the people, like those between flesh and blood and fish and water which were established in the war years, will further develop in the new situation."

Provincial CCP committee Secretary Dong Zhiwen and Hunan Military District Political Department Director Sun Jianwen read the Hunan people's pledge on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to dependents of PLA personnel and the pledge of the PLA units stationed in Changsha on supporting the government and cherishing the people.

GUIZHOU COMFORT GROUPS HOLD SUPPORT-ARMY RALLY 1 FEB

HK081441 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 2 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] On 1 February, the Guizhou provincial "support-army and give preferential treatment to dependents of PLA personnel" general comfort group and the Guiyang municipal comfort group held a rally in the hall of the Guizhou Provincial Military District to comfort the commanders and fighters of the provincial military district and PLA units stationed in the province. Those attending the comfort rally were responsible comrades of the party, government, army and CPPCC committees in the province and municipality.

Su Gang, responsible comrade of the provincial CCP committee and provincial governor, spoke at the rally, saying: "In the coming year, we must adhere to the party's political line and the four basic principles, unswervingly implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving, and continue to maintain and develop the political situation of stability, unity and liveliness. We must strengthen army-government and army-people unity and work hard to make creations with one heart and one mind. We must go all-out and speed up the four modernizations."

(Duan Zhizhong), political commissar of the provincial military district, declared: "In the interest of our army, in the coming year we must continue to conduct education on the tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people; continue to criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in sabotaging army-government and army-people unity and thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence; continue to strengthen the concept of the commanders and fighters wholeheartedly serving the people; continue to carry out the activities of learning from Lei Feng; continue to show concern, cherish the people, do more good things for them and actively take part in and support socialist modernization; and continue to increase our contributions to the achievement of the four modernizations."

Films were shown after the rally ended. Beginning 2 February, the provincial and municipal comfort groups will visit commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in the province and PLA hospitals and sanitariums.

SICHUAN RIBAO URGES IMPLEMENTATION OF DENG REPORT

HK120303 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 11 Feb 80 HK

[Excerpts from SICHUAN RIBAO editorial: "Be Filled With Confidence and Accomplish the Three Great Tasks of the 1980's"--date not given]

[Text] The editorial said: As the first spring of the 1980's arrives, the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee has issued an important circular calling on the people of the whole province to seriously study and resolutely implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks. This report is extremely important. It is a major document guiding us to win decisive victory in building the four modernizations in the 1980's. It will play an inestimable role in unifying the understanding of the whole party and the people of the whole country, promoting stability and unity, continuing to emancipate the mind, uniting to look ahead and working in concert to promote the four modernizations. We must seriously study and profoundly appreciate the spirit of the report, strengthen confidence in making a success of the four modernizations, boost our revolutionary spirits, resolutely implement the party's principles and policies and do well in building the four modernizations.

In his report Comrade Deng Xiaoping proposed the three great tasks for the people of the whole country in the 1980's: 1) in international affairs, oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace; 2) bring Taiwan back to the motherland and accomplish the unification of the motherland; and 3) step up economic construction. The core of these three great tasks is to strengthen economic construction. As long as we tightly grasp this core, score decisive victory in building the four modernizations in the 1980's and lay the foundation well, we will certainly be able to accomplish the four modernizations before the end of the century. The tasks are arduous but the future is bright. We must fight for every minute and second, not delay things for one day, work in concert and go all-out to promote the building of the four modernizations.

The editorial pointed out: In studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report, we must first solve the problems of clearly understanding the excellent situation and of strengthening confidence in order to make a success of the four modernizations. We must realize that the situation of the country has far exceeded people's expectations by developing so fast and well in the 3 years since the gang of four were overthrown, and especially in the 1 year and more since the third plenary session. In common with the whole country, the situation in Sichuan is also excellent. Fundamentally speaking, the appearance of this excellent situation is the result of correctly implementing the party's principles and policies, especially the line, principles, policies and major measures laid down by the third plenary session. Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. The practice of the past 3 and more years has fully proven that the party's political line is completely correct. We must uphold this correct political line. We will then undoubtedly be able to advance from victory to victory until the four modernizations are accomplished.

The editorial also said: Whether our attitude toward difficulties is correct or not will also have an effect on our confidence in the four modernizations. Amid the excellent situation, there are also more difficulties on our road of advance. In his speech at the rally celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the state, Comrade Ye Jianying urged us to make great efforts, dare to face the difficulties, overcome them and win new victories. This is the revolutionary optimistic spirit of a communist. We must possess this spirit. Under the guidance of the political line laid down by the third plenary session, we must dare to solve all our difficulties and create miracles on earth.

We cannot accomplish the four modernizations without party leadership. The editorial stressed: We are now carrying out the four modernizations. The four premises for accomplishing the four modernizations--implementing the party's political line, upholding the political situation of stability and unity, bringing into play the pioneering spirit of arduous struggle amid difficulties, and cultivating a Red and expert cadre force--all depend on party leadership. Therefore, if party leadership is strengthened, we are guaranteed that accomplishing the four modernizations will be accomplished; if party leadership is shaken, China will retrogress, split up and fall into chaos, and the four modernizations cannot be accomplished.

We are confident of achieving the four modernizations. This is not only because they conform to the objective rules of the country's historical development and express the greatest interests of its peoples, it is also because we already possess many favorable conditions for accomplishing this vast blueprint. As long as we uphold the party's political line, we will certainly be able to make full use of these favorable conditions, mobilize the favorable factors of all aspects, and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in modernization. Let us unify our thinking, march in step, and battle with redoubled confidence in the first spring of the 1980's, the decade of great prospects.

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SICHUAN CCP ISSUES CIRCULAR ON STUDYING DENG REPORT

HK120222 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 11 Feb 80 HK

[Text] The Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular on 6 February demanding that party committees at all levels seriously and resolutely study, discuss and implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks ahead, and further unify the thinking of the people of the whole province into the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the 5th NPC, Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report.

The circular pointed out: This important report by Comrade Deng Xiaoping takes a broad and long-term view. It has profoundly analyzed the current situation, clearly put forward for the whole party and people the three great tasks for the 1980's and the four premises for accomplishing the four modernizations, and laid stress on the importance of upholding and improving party leadership. The report has given detailed answers to many current major problems in our work. All this is of tremendous guiding significance for our current and long-term work.

The circular demanded that all places must seriously appreciate the spiritual essence of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report when carrying out study. In connection with the reality of thinking and work, it is necessary to solve a number of major problems in our own areas and units. It is necessary to get a good grasp of the following points: 1) carry out concentrated education in the situation, clearly understand the current excellent situation and strengthen confidence in accomplishing the four modernizations; 2) unswervingly implement the political line laid down by the third plenary session and concentrate energy on promoting economic construction; 3) carry out education in stability and unity, strengthen the unity of all quarters and eliminate all factors unfavorable to stability and unity; 4) uphold the four basic principles, clear away interference from left and right, and resolutely overcome extreme individualism, anarchism and bourgeois liberalization; 5) carry forward the party's fine tradition of arduous struggle amid difficulties, and overcome unhealthy trends such as pursuit of privilege, bureaucratism, and evil ways; 6) teach the cadres to strive to learn politics, professional work, technology and management in order to become Red and expert cadres who uphold the socialist road and possess specialized knowledge and ability; and 7) uphold and improve party leadership, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline, bring into full play the model and leading role of the party members and the combat fortress role of the party branches, and improve the party's fighting strength. Through study, we should boost the revolutionary spirits of the cadres and masses, stimulate the implementation of the party's principles and policies and strive for a relatively great bumper harvest in agriculture and great growth in industry this year.

The circular also demanded that the party committees at all levels grasp this study as a major task. Leading cadres must take the lead in study and translate the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report into practical action. It is necessary to mobilize all propaganda forces and make use of all propaganda media to carry out propaganda with great fanfare. We must take the spirit of the report as the motive force spurring on all work.

YUNNAN PLA LEADERS CLEAN KUNMING STREETS

HK090842 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] On 6 February, personnel of the leading organs and units of the Kunming PLA units went to various areas of Kunming and its suburbs to sweep the streets and clean up rubbish. Zhang Zhixiu, Liu Zhijian, Xu Qixiao, (Huang Demao), Zhang Haitang, Hu Ronggui, Shi Jingban, Liu Yanguan, and (Ma Zian), leading comrades of the Kunming PLA units, took part in these activities.

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LIN HUJIA ADDRESSES BEIJING ARMY-PEOPLE RALLY

OW140657 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1604 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 13 Feb--The Beijing Municipal People's Government and the leading organs of the PLA units stationed in Beijing this afternoon held a solemn rally to support the army and give preferential treatment to armymen's families and to support the government and cherish the people. The masses of armymen and people pledged to further strengthen unity and fight together to accomplish the four modernizations at an early date.

The rally was presided over by Ye Lin, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and vice mayor of Beijing.

The first speech was delivered by Lin Hujia, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of Beijing. He said: The people of Beijing established profound feelings for the People's Army during the long period of revolutionary struggle. As early as in the period of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, the Eighth Route Army, the predecessor of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, came to several counties in the vicinity of Beijing and established a revolutionary base. Afterwards, both in the years of revolutionary war and in the period after the founding of our country, the People's Liberation Army has always fought alongside the people of Beijing, performing immortal exploits for the people. In the new year of 1980, we must further carry forward the glorious tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to armymen's families and promote the activities of learning from the Liberation Army on a still wider scale.

A speech was also delivered by Yan Jinsheng, representative of the PLA units stationed in Beijing and deputy director of the PLA General Political Department. He warmly praised the capital's people for their enthusiastic support to the PLA units stationed in Beijing and hoped that the PLA units stationed in Beijing would conduct various activities to learn from the capital's people. He said that all units should conscientiously implement the pledge made by PLA units stationed in Beijing to support the government and cherish the people, and educate the cadres, fighters, staff workers and their family members to consciously observe and resolutely implement the pledge.

Following the announcement of Beijing's pledge to support the army and give preferential treatment to armymen's families by President Peng Siying of the Beijing Municipal Federation of Trade Unions, a support-the-government and cherish-the-people pledge was read at the rally by Lu Cunfu, director of the Mass Work Department of the PLA General Political Department, on behalf of the PLA units stationed in Beijing.

Speeches were also made by the representatives of Beijing's advanced units in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to armymen's families and of advanced units of the PLA units stationed in Beijing which have distinguished themselves in supporting the government and cherishing the people.

Also attending the rally were Jia Tingsan, Mao Lianjue, Wang Xian, Bai Jiefu, Lei Jieqiong and Lu Yu, responsible personnel of the Beijing municipal party committee and the Beijing Municipal Government; and Zhang Zhen, Chi Haotian, Liang Biye, Huang Yukun, Zhang Yuanpei, Li Yao, Lu Rencan, Mei Jiasheng, He Tingyi, Liu Shichang, Chen Heqiao, Mo Wenhua, Fu Chongbi, Qu Jingji, Pan Yan [3382 8746] and Wu Lie, responsible personnel of the various PLA general departments, arms and services, the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission, the Office of National Defense Industry, the Academy of Military Science, various military academies and institutes, the Beijing PLA units and the Beijing Garrison Command. Some 10,000 persons from all walks of life in the capital and the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Beijing attended the rally.

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BEIJING INTELLECTUALS ADMITTED TO COMMUNIST PARTY

OW091302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA)--The Communist Party admitted the greatest number of intellectuals in a decade in Beijing last year, said a spokesman of the Organisation Department of the municipal party committee today. Among the 2,600 intellectuals are leading figures in industry, culture, science and education. They include: Wang Zhuxi, physicist and vice-president of Beijing University; Zhou Faqi, chemist and vice-president of the Beijing Engineering Institute; Cai Xu, the agronomist famed for his success in wheat cultivation around Beijing; Gao Renzhi, metallurgist and deputy chief engineer of Capital Iron and Steel Complex; Zhuang Fenggan, aerodynamics expert; Zhu Zhixian, psychologist; Yan Remying, gynaecologist; Zhu Lin, public transportation engineer; Zhao Yaxia, Beijing Opera singer.

Intellectuals were made a target of opprobrium during the Cultural Revolution and very few were admitted into the party. With the rehabilitation of intellectuals throughout China, the Communist Party is opening its ranks to those who have proved themselves devoted to the modernisation of socialist China and to the cause of communism.

BEIJING GARRISON COMMAND UNIT GUARDS 'SCIENCE CITY'

OWL20950 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Summary] The commanders and fighters of a certain PLA unit under the Beijing Garrison Command are assigned to guard (Zhongguan) village, which people call "science city" owing to the number of scientific research institutions located there.

The 5th company of a certain PLA unit under the Beijing Garrison Command was first assigned to guard (Zhongguan) village in 1977. Although it did not acquire profound knowledge, the company thought it could support scientific and technological undertakings by maintaining order in scientific research and creating a favorable environment for scientific researchers' work.

"For some time last year, criminals ganged up to cause trouble and to hold up pedestrians on a street in (Zhongguan) village. Some scientific researchers were afraid to pass through that street when they went to work or when they returned from their offices. Army cadres and fighters were greatly exasperated by this situation. They thought that 'as scientific researchers are devoting themselves to their work, we guards must in no way allow bad elements to act wildly or to disrupt social order in defiance of the law because acts by bad elements create trouble for scientific researchers and distract their attention.'

"In view of the situation, the 5th company sent out teams to patrol important sections of the village and to keep close watch on the criminals. When scientific researchers went home late from the office, patrol teams escorted them home without their knowledge.

"One evening, a group of criminals took advantage of a film showing to beat and injure two scientific researchers with clubs. Furious with them, army fighter (Lai Hongfa) charged toward them although the odds were against him. At seeing a PLA fighter, the group of criminals discarded their clubs and fled in disorder. Although the gang chief-
tain attempted to resist, (Lai Hongfa) charged toward him, seized him by the arm and sent him to a police station. Following this clue, public security cadres and police quickly tracked down and arrested several other criminals, thus effectively maintaining social order in the village."

HEBEI MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEE IMPROVES BONUS SYSTEM

HK100641 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 1 Feb 80 HK

[Excerpts] The Handan Municipal CCP Committee recently employed model workers as consultants to rectify and improve the bonus system. Twenty-four model workers from different fronts made proposals to the people of the city after holding forums and discussions, and stressed the serious implementation of the principle of putting spiritual encouragement first and material reward second in the management of enterprises. They stressed promoting the communist labor attitude and bringing into play the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle amid difficulties in striving to make more contributions to the four modernizations.

(Yue Qifeng), the first secretary of the Handan Municipal CCP Committee, personally listened to the model workers' opinions on rectifying and improving the bonus system. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, factories, mines and other enterprises in Handan have been adopting the method of managing the economy by means of economic measures and instituted the bonus system. The situation is good on the whole. The enthusiasm of the workers has increased, development of production has been speeded up, and there has been increase of production and income throughout the municipality.

However, there are also some units which cunningly use pretexts to make indiscriminate bonus payments. The model workers pointed out quite a large number of such examples. In some units, there are numerous items for bonus awards and the bonuses that people receive frequently exceed their wages by 100 or several hundred percent. For the sake of winning more overfulfillment prizes, some units ignore the state's interests, make bargains and capriciously lower the production targets. There are also some units in which the size of contributions is not considered when determining bonuses; everybody has a chance to win first, second or third-grade bonuses in turn and absolute egalitarianism is promoted. There are even some who, under the pretext of paying bonuses, secretly put the bonus into their own pockets instead, and become rich at the expense of the state's interests.

In the municipality, there is a (Ganhegou) coal store which was not running its business well and the people were unhappy with it. The company then sent a work team there to render assistance. At that time, it happened to be the peak season for coal sales and sales increased enormously. They did not take into consideration the fact that they had been suffering losses all year, but issued bonuses from the profits made in the peak season. The work team was no exception. The leader alone took a 200 yuan bonus in 1 month.

How should we rectify and improve the bonus system? The model workers held that the key lies in the leaders' correct understanding of the party's bonus policy, in their adherence to the ideological line and in their strengthening of political and ideological work. The municipal chemical industrial bureau has been gradually practicing the policy of retaining a percentage of overfulfilled profits in its subordinate enterprises since the second half of last year. They persisted in the principle of putting spiritual encouragement first and material reward second and taught the workers to establish the communist labor attitude. Production greatly developed and profits increased notably. Last year, the bureau fulfilled the state's plan 2 months in advance. However, some leading comrades ceased ideological and political work. As a consequence of aiming at more bonuses, some promoted technology blockades, some stirred up disunity, and some produced an excessive number of poor products in disregard to product quality. The model workers said: If the situation continues in this way, the attention of the people will not be on looking forward but on money and they will be preoccupied with personal gains and losses. How can this speed up the construction of the four modernizations?

The municipal CCP committee attached great importance to the opinions of the model workers. They conducted serious studies and took measures to start rectifying and improving the bonus system.

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First, the municipal CCP committee stressed the serious implementation of the principle of putting spiritual encouragement first and material reward second, and extensively launched education on the correct way to give bonuses.

Second, the municipal CCP committee issued a circular which demanded that 60 percent of the overfulfilled profits retained be used to expand production in enterprises, 30 percent for collective welfare affairs, and 10 percent in supplementing bonuses for the workers.

Third, all units must strictly implement the circular recently issued by the State Council. Issuing yearend bonuses is forbidden. It is necessary to strictly punish those who refuse to implement the regulations of the higher levels and violate fiscal and economic discipline.

Fourth, units must achieve increase of production and increase of income before they can pay bonuses in future. The amount of the bonus must be kept under control and cannot exceed 2 months' wages of the individual.

Fifth, it is necessary to strengthen management, seriously examine the indices of economy and technology, resolutely implement the principle of remuneration according to labor and overcome the egalitarianism of everyone eating from a common pot.

NEI MONGGOL MILITARY LEADERS PROMOTE ARMY-PEOPLE UNITY

SK081138 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, a visiting group of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District led by Huang Hou, commander, and (Zhang Debin), political commissar of the regional military district, visited the leading regional party and government organizations on the morning of 7 February to listen to their leading comrades' opinions and requirements on the PLA units with an open mind.

A cordial forum was held in a lively atmosphere by responsible comrades of the regional military district including Huang Hou, (Zhang Debin), Liu Chang, (Yun Yili), (Cai Ying), (Song Zhonghe), (Wang Liangtai), (Dong Ruqiang), (Guo Guang), (Song Guozhu), (Li Zhanhe), (Zhu Shibing), (Bai Yun), (Liang Fenggang), (Meng Qingxiang) and [name indistinct], by leading comrades of the regional party and government organizations and CPPCC committees including Zhou Hui, Ting Mao, Wang Duo, Wang Yilun, Liu Jingping, Yun Shiyong, Chen Bingyu, Ba-tu-ba-gen, Wang Xi, and Peng Sike and by responsible comrades of the regional trade union council, CYL committee and women's federation and departments concerned.

Addressing the forum were Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee and first political commissar of the regional military district; Ting Mao, secretary [as heard] of the regional CCP committee, chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress and second political commissar of the regional military district; Wang Duo, permanent secretary of the regional people's government; Huang Hou, commander of the regional military district and (Zhang Debin), political commissar of the regional military district.

The leading army and government comrades spoke openly of the new atmosphere emerging in the army-government and the army-people relations since the smashing of the gang of four and conscientiously exchanged opinions on how to further promote the support-the-army and cherish-the-people work and on how to actively and properly handle well the leftover problems arising in the period of "three supports and two militaries."

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For the last few days, the headquarters, Political Department and Logistics Department of the regional military district and the PLA units stationed in various leagues and municipalities also sent visiting groups to the neighboring party and government organizations and departments concerned to conduct various visiting activities.

ZHOU HUI ATTENDS NEI MONGGOL SPRING FESTIVAL PARTY

SK120610 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to a joint report by our reporter (Wu Xinmin) and NEI MONGGOL RIBAO reporter (Pei Zhiming), the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress and the regional CPPCC committee sponsored a joint spring festival tea party this morning for the comrades to chat cheerfully with each other and to celebrate the success of their work.

Among those present at the tea party were Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee; Ting Mao, second secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress; Wang Yilun, secretary of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress; Liu Jingping, secretary of the regional CCP committee; and Liu Chang, political commissar of Nei Monggol Military District and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress.

Comrade Ting Mao, on behalf of the regional CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress and Nei Monggol Military District, and Comrade Peng Sike, on behalf of the regional CPPCC committee, extended festive greetings to all comrades present at the tea party.

Shen Xinfu, Standing Committee member of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, presided over the tea party and made a speech. Speeches were also delivered by Sun Lanfeng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress and vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; E-qi-er-hu-ya-ke-tu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress; (Cao Emeng), member of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress and director of the Propaganda Department of the regional CCP committee; Yang Lingde, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; (Zeng Quojin), a Taiwanese compatriot; and (Xin Shilin), member of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress and engineer of the regional biochemistry research institute; and (He Zhaoning), secretary general of the regional CPPCC committee. Their speeches poured forth the feelings in their hearts and looked forward to a bright future.

Also attending the tea party were other vice chairmen and some of the members of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress; responsible persons of the regional people's government; leading comrades of Nei Monggol Military District; vice chairmen, Standing Committee members and some of the members of the regional CPPCC committee; deputies to the National People's Congress; some members of the National Committee of the CPPCC; responsible persons of the regional people's procuratorate and the regional higher people's court; responsible comrades of the regional trade union council, CYL committee, women's federation and poor and lower-middle peasants' association; noted personages working in science, culture, education, public health, engineering and technological fields; some members of democratic parties in Nei Monggol; Overseas Chinese who had returned from abroad; Taiwanese compatriots; and representatives of all nationalities from all circles. A total of more than 200 people attended the tea party.

HEILONGJIANG PARTY, GOVERNMENT SEND COMFORT MESSAGE TO PLA

OW110145 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Feb 80 OW

[Report on comfort message from Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, and the provincial people's government to all commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Heilongjiang, dependents of revolutionary martyrs and army men, disabled revolutionary army men, and demobilized and retired army men]

[Excerpts] The message says: On the occasion of celebrating the forthcoming 1980 spring festival, we, on behalf of the 32 million people of various nationalities in Heilongjiang Province, extend warm greetings and sincere comfort to you all. Last year was a year of major changes in the history of our country. Guided by the correct line laid down by the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, the whole party, the entire army and the people of all nationalities have made tremendous achievements on all work fronts, gaining a good start in the first battle for accomplishing the four modernizations. Founded by the Chinese Communist Party, Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou, Chairman Zhu and other older generation proletarian revolutionaries, and formed by the sons of the people, the Chinese People's Liberation Army is a mainstay of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and a loyal defender of our great motherland and the four modernizations. The People's Army has performed conspicuous exploits for the party and people both in the long years of revolutionary war and in participating in, and defending, the socialist revolution and construction over the past several decades. Especially during the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam's aggression, the PLA units stationed in our province rendered valuable support to the four modernizations by vigilantly guarding the northern gate of the motherland. Imbued with the glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, the broad masses of commanders and fighters have actively participated in the province's socialist construction, and received warm acclaim from the people. The PLA is worthy of the name of People's Army. We take great pride in having such a heroic army.

The decade of the 1980's will be a period of great achievement, and the problems facing us are glorious but arduous. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, let us resolutely implement the political, ideological and organizational lines laid down by the party, conscientiously carry out the eight-character policy of national economic readjustment, further develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, promote socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, unceasingly strengthen army-government and army-civilian unity, exercise vigilance, step up preparations against war, and work with one mind and one heart to fulfill the magnificent goal of socialist modernization.

HEILONGJIANG GOVERNOR CHEN LEI SPEAKS ON FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

OW122140 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] At the recently held provincial telephone meeting on financial work, Comrade Chen Lei, governor of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government, set forth six measures aimed at promoting this year's financial work by tapping new financial resources, increasing profits, eliminating deficits and accumulating funds to meet the needs of the four modernizations.

1. It is necessary to firmly grasp production, circulation and the implementation of finance and financial affairs plans. It is necessary to see to it that each enterprise strives to promote production, open all avenues for production and improve management and administration, so that all economic targets can be successfully attained.

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2. It is necessary to rationally solve the question of production and advocate tapping new financial resources and opening all avenues for production by relying on one's own efforts.
3. It is necessary to increase profits and eliminate deficits. This year the state has called for eliminating the deficits of [word indistinct] and cutting down deficits by 30 percent in those enterprises that do not make profits.
4. It is necessary to pay attention to accruing revenue. All enterprises must start to firmly grasp revenue work at the beginning of this year.
5. It is necessary to stop the trend of giving bonuses at will.
6. It is necessary to strictly control nonproductive outlays.

JILIN: WANG ENMAO ATTENDS SPRING FESTIVAL TEA PARTY

SK131330 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Feb 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, the provincial nationalities affairs commission held a spring festival tea party yesterday afternoon for representatives of minority nationalities from all walks of life. Leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees including Wang Enmao, Song Renyuan and others, and responsible persons from Changchun municipal education, science and technology, art and literary, sports and public health departments, model workers in Jilin Province and Changchun Municipality, leading cadres of the provincial units and representatives of minority nationalities, totaling more than 60 persons, attended the tea party to celebrate the spring festival. Comrade Wang Enmao and Song Renyuan spoke at the tea party to extend greetings to the representatives of minority nationalities.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: Since the smashing of the gang of four, especially the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, the situation in our province has been excellent. A situation of stability and unity not seen in the past 10 years or more has appeared in the province and great achievements have been scored in the work of all fronts. At present, we should study conscientiously and acquire a profound understanding of the report made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on the current situation and our tasks, safeguard stability and unity, strengthen and improve the party leadership, strengthen the party ideologically and organizationally, carry out the party policy on nationalities, and fulfill the task of achieving the four modernizations.

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS CEREMONY NAMING DAQING-TYPE ENTERPRISE

SK131206 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Feb 80 SK

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, the workers at Changchun tractor plant have gone all-out to produce good results in the first spring of the 1980's. This plant turned out 800 tractors in January, showing a 13 percent increase over last year's period and topping all previous January records.

At a ceremony held 11 February to name this plant a Daqing-type enterprise, Comrade Wang Enmao, the first secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech. He extended warm congratulations to the staff and workers of Changchun tractor plant on their achievements and urged them to sum up experiences, add new achievements and make still greater contributions to the four modernizations and farm mechanization this year. Mu Lin, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and leading comrades of the provincial and Changchun municipal departments concerned attended the ceremony.

JILIN RIBAO COMMENTARY CONDEMNS FACTIONALISM

SK140855 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Feb 80 SK

[Text] In order to carry out socialist modernization, it is necessary to have a political situation characterized by stability and unity. Since the smashing of the gang of four, particularly since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, radical changes have taken place in the situation in our province. Today JILIN RIBAO frontpages a commentator's article entitled: "Only in Stability and Unity Can We Develop the Four Modernizations." The article states that an important task now facing us is to fully treasure our political situation of stability and unity which has been attained through hard work. We should speak and act in such a way that the general situation of stability and unity is taken into consideration. We should not complain and grumble a lot when our problems are not resolved or our demands are not met. Particularly, we should never think that because our demands are reasonable we can practice great democracy regardless of the bad influence and consequences it causes and regardless of the general interest. We should not have the wrong idea that so long as we make trouble our problems can be resolved. The results brought about by making trouble do not help in resolving problems. Moreover, they will bring about new difficulties.

In order to create and develop the political situation of stability and unity, it is necessary to oppose bourgeois factionalism and to oppose anarchism and ultra-individualism. The situation of some localities and units appears good outwardly but actually there are still a lot of problems. At the crucial moment of promoting cadres, electing models and determining wage grades, bourgeois factionalism will emerge. Some people have their way and do things as they please regarding the party's line, policies and principles. Others disobey their transfer orders and defy the resolutions and instructions of higher levels. There are currently some leading comrades who ignore such practices and tolerate those who willfully make trouble. This has encouraged these evil trends, objectively speaking. Therefore, we must not take a laissez faire attitude toward those who stubbornly cling to factionalism, and those who advocate anarchism and ultra-individualism, but should make efforts to educate those who are able to be educated and reform those who are able to be reformed. Then, when education and reform prove unsuccessful, it will be necessary to firmly adopt organizational and legal measures to enforce party discipline and state law upon them. We should continue to deal strict blows to criminals who disturb social order and never be softhearted towards them. We should also deal blows according to law at certain remnants of the factional setups of the gang of four and people with ulterior motives who fan the flames of disorder and disturbances under the guise of democracy and freedom. By so doing, will we hamper the implementation of the "double-hundred" principle and create a bad influence on the development of democracy? Of course not. Socialist democracy must be carried forward and the "double-hundred" principle which is protected by law must be upheld. However, it will be a misunderstanding and a misuse of democracy and the "double-hundred" principle if we place the requirement for stability and unity in opposition to the implementation of the "double-hundred" principle, and hold that in carrying forward democracy and implementing the "double-hundred" principle we can show no consideration for the general situation of stability and unity and be free from restrictions by law. Democracy, as a method, and the "double-hundred" principle, as a principle, are both used to serve certain purposes. Realizing the four modernizations is the greatest interest of the people throughout the state. Both democracy and the "double-hundred" principle should obey and serve this greatest of all interests and should not go against it. In order to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, what is needed most at present is to strengthen the party's political and ideological work.

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LIAONING: REN ZHONGYI ADDRESSES PARTY SCHOOL CONFERENCE

SK131204 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Feb 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Liu Baoqi), a provincial party school work conference was held from 5 to 9 February in Shenyang. Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and concurrently president of the provincial party school, attended the conference, held discussions with the comrades and made an important speech. Li Huang, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, gave a summing-up address at the conference. Present at the conference were secretaries and Standing Committee members of municipal and prefectural CCP committees in charge of party school work, presidents of party schools of municipal and prefectural CCP committees, presidents of party schools in some counties and comrades of provincial, municipal and prefectural departments responsible for the education of cadres.

The conference was presided over by (Chen Yiguang), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committees. Miao Baotai, first vice president of the party school of the provincial CCP committee, spoke on the guidelines set forth at the national forum on the work of party schools.

The participating comrades earnestly studied the important speeches delivered at the national party school work forum by leading comrades at the central level and discussed the question of how to make a success of the party school work at all levels. They pointed out: The party school is an important place for training cadres in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. History testifies to the fact that successful operation of party schools is vital to the strengthening of our party. Now we are at the juncture of a great historical change, but our party cadre ranks do not meet the requirements for fulfilling the general task for the new period. For example, the minds of some cadres are still ossified or semiossified and have not yet been completely freed from the ultra-leftist fetters. A relatively large number of cadres lack the special knowledge and competence required for building socialism in a planned way. Many comrades with inadequate theoretical knowledge are not good at applying the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to study and solving the new problems cropping up in the four modernizations. In addition, there are some substandard members in the party who practice factionalism and seek prerogatives. We must reeducate our cadres, imbue them with the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and increase their knowledge in various professional fields. This is necessary in order to cope with the shift in emphasis of the party work, to uphold the party leadership and further improve it, to insure unified ideological and political lines of our party, to revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions, to find a faster and better way of socialist construction suited to China's actual conditions, and to win a decisive victory in the four modernizations in the 1980's.

In their speeches, Comrades Ren Zhongyi and Li Huang urged the party committees at all levels to put party school work on their agenda. They stressed that party schools must be placed under the direct leadership of the party committees at the respective levels because they are important departments of the latter.

GANSU: SONG PING ADDRESSES TEA PARTY FOR RETIRED CADRES

SK131310 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 12 Feb 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government held a spring festival tea party yesterday to extend regards to cadres who have left their jobs temporarily for rest and recuperation and to retired veteran cadres. Attending the tea party were Song Ping, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Wang Shitai, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Li Dengying, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; and Xiao Jianfang, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and deputy governor of the province; and responsible comrades of the departments concerned at the provincial level.

Comrades Song Ping and Li Dengying spoke at the tea party. They said: In our province there are presently 920 veteran cadres who participated in the first and the second revolutionary civil wars, some 5,000 veteran cadres who participated in the war of resistance against Japan and a large number of veteran cadres who joined the war of liberation. These veteran cadres are a precious acquisition of the party and the state and deserve the respect and love of the society. The party and the state have a responsibility to help them solve their difficulties and problems. They should make it a practice to make proper arrangements for and take good care of cadres who leave their jobs temporarily for rest and recuperation and for retired veteran cadres.

Comrades Song Ping and Li Dengying also urged these cadres to continue showing concern for the party's causes and shoulder the responsibility for bringing up and promoting middle-aged and young cadres sincerely by regarding it as their own historical responsibility. They also called on these cadres to pay attention to the education of their dependents and children and of the younger generation and to make constant and active contributions to the four modernizations.

The provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government issued a comfort letter on 11 February to extend spring festival greetings to all cadres who leave their jobs temporarily for rest and recuperation and to all retired veteran cadres.

QINGHAI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON POLICY TOWARD NATIONALITIES

OW122154 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] Xining, 12 Feb.--The Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular on 5 February that calls on all areas and departments in the province to continue to do a good job of conducting reeducation on policies toward nationalities.

The circular calls for reeducation in policies toward nationalities to be combined with examination of the implementation of these policies, and for attention to solving certain practical problems existing in the current work with regard to nationalities throughout the province. It is necessary to do a good job from beginning to end in implementing policies, in redressing cases in which people were unjustly, falsely and wrongly charged or sentenced, and in educating and finding jobs for patriots of upper religious circles of minority nationalities; and to also solve problems that exist in the area of regional autonomy of minority nationalities step by step.

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Also, to do a good job of training cadres of minority nationalities, especially specialists and technical personnel in all fields; to develop cultural, educational, public health and sports work in the pastoral areas in a planned, systematic way; to implement the policy of freedom of religious belief; and to continue to do a good job of receiving Tibetan compatriots from India who have returned to settle down or visit.

The circular points out: Reeducation on policies toward nationalities and examination of implementation of these policies is a long term task. At proper times it is necessary to combine concerted education with regular education.

According to conditions in Qinghai Province, it is necessary to spend 3 months or even longer, beginning now, conducting a reeducation campaign on policies toward nationalities, and an examination of the implementation of these policies. Party committees and concerned departments at various levels should regard this as one of the important current tasks.

At present, the study classes run by party committees at various levels should include reeducation on policies toward nationalities as a part of their study program. And from now on, party schools at various levels and rotational cadre training classes should increase their educational program on policies toward nationalities. The conditions of minority nationalities and the policies toward them should be included in the political lessons of all kinds of schools.

During the spring festival, all areas and departments should organize the masses and cadres of various nationalities to carry out extensive gala celebrations and discussion activities, hold report meetings and study meetings, exchange experiences and build closer relations among nationalities. All provincial and municipal units should play an exemplary and leading role in implementing policies toward nationalities.

MA WENRUI ADDRESSES SHAANXI SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERING

HK140505 Xian Xhaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 80 HK

[Excerpt] The Shaanxi party-government-army-people spring festival gathering was held in the Xian people's building on the afternoon of 13 February. Present were Ma Wenrui, Yu Mingtao, Lu Jianren, Hu Bingyun, (Cai Tangyuan), Hou Zonglian and other leading comrades of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee; the Standing Committee of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress, the Shaanxi Military District, the PLA units stationed in Shaanxi, the Shaanxi Provincial CPPCC Committee and all democratic parties. Also present were responsible comrades of the party, government and army of Xian Municipality; all provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus and institutes of higher education in Xian, renowned figures in science, education, literature and art circles; members and alternate members of the CCP Central Committee currently in Xian; deputies to the National People's Congress and national model workers. Fu Zhihe, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission, also attended. A total of some 700 people attended today's get-together.

Comrade Yu Mingtao presided, and Comrade Ma Wenrui spoke, extending his warm regards and festive greetings for the spring festival to the representatives of national model workers in Xian and on all fronts throughout the province, advanced producers, scientists and other fighters of the Shaanxi Military District and the PLA units stationed in Shaanxi, (Cai Tangyuan) extended his festive greetings and regards to the leading comrades of the local party and governments. He also expressed his gratitude to the party and government leadership organs at all levels and the people of Shaanxi for launching the activities of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to dependents of martyrs and army men in an extensive, enthusiastic, penetrating and concrete way.

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XINJIANG RIBAO EDITORIAL EMPHASIZES NATIONALITIES WORK

OW130516 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1155 GMT 12 Feb 80 CW

[Report on XINJIANG RIBAO editorial: "Do Nationality Work Well, Speed Up the Four Modernizations"--date not given]

[Text] Urumqi, 12 Feb--To deepen reeducation on the policy toward the nationalities, XINJIANG RIBAO recently carried an editorial "Do Nationality Work Well, Speed Up the Four Modernizations." It emphasized that it is necessary to widen and deepen reeducation on the policy toward the nationalities and develop the economic and cultural construction in the border areas.

The editorial said: The realization of the four socialist modernizations is in the fundamental interest of people of all nationalities in our country. It is the overall situation of the whole country and the most important political task both at present and for a long period in the future. We must arrange all our work around the central task of modernization. Nationality work is an important component of the party's work. The nationalities work departments must also shift the focus of work to socialist modernization and strive to fulfill the task of nationalities work for the new period.

After explaining the relationship of dialectical unity between nationalities work and the four modernizations, the editorial pointed out: To realize the four modernizations, we need an environment of stability and unity. By implementing the party's policy on nationalities we can strengthen unity among all nationalities and create good conditions for the four modernizations. Those who think "the realization of the four modernizations has nothing to do with nationalities work" or "we can slacken our efforts in nationalities work now that we are marching toward the four modernizations" are very much in error. Only after we conscientiously conduct nationalities work well, strengthen national unity and army-people unity, strengthen army-civilian joint defense and guard the motherland's west gate well can our success in the four modernizations be guaranteed.

The editorial pointed out: The realization of the four modernizations requires the development of economic and cultural construction in areas inhabited by the minority nationalities. This is also a fundamental measure toward gradually eliminating the de facto inequality between the nationalities left over by history.

After analyzing the favorable and unfavorable factors for Xinjiang's modernization, the editorial said: In developing Xinjiang's economic and cultural construction, the support of the state and the fraternal provinces and regions is important and indispensable. However, it is most important that we place our work on the basis of self-reliance and hard struggle. If we seriously carry out the party's policy on nationalities, continuously strengthen national unity, fully develop the enthusiasm and creativeness of people of all nationalities, support each other and make common efforts to form a mighty contingent for construction, we can surely build multinational Xinjiang well.

BRIEFS

XINJIANG NATIONALITIES CADRES--There are now 120,000 minority nationalities cadres in Xinjiang, 10 times the number in 1950. The regional and prefectural people's governments are headed by nationalities cadres. The Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee has paid special attention to training and redressing grievances among cadres of national minorities. Scientific and technical cadres of minority nationalities in Xinjiang now number 29,000. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Feb 80 CW]

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